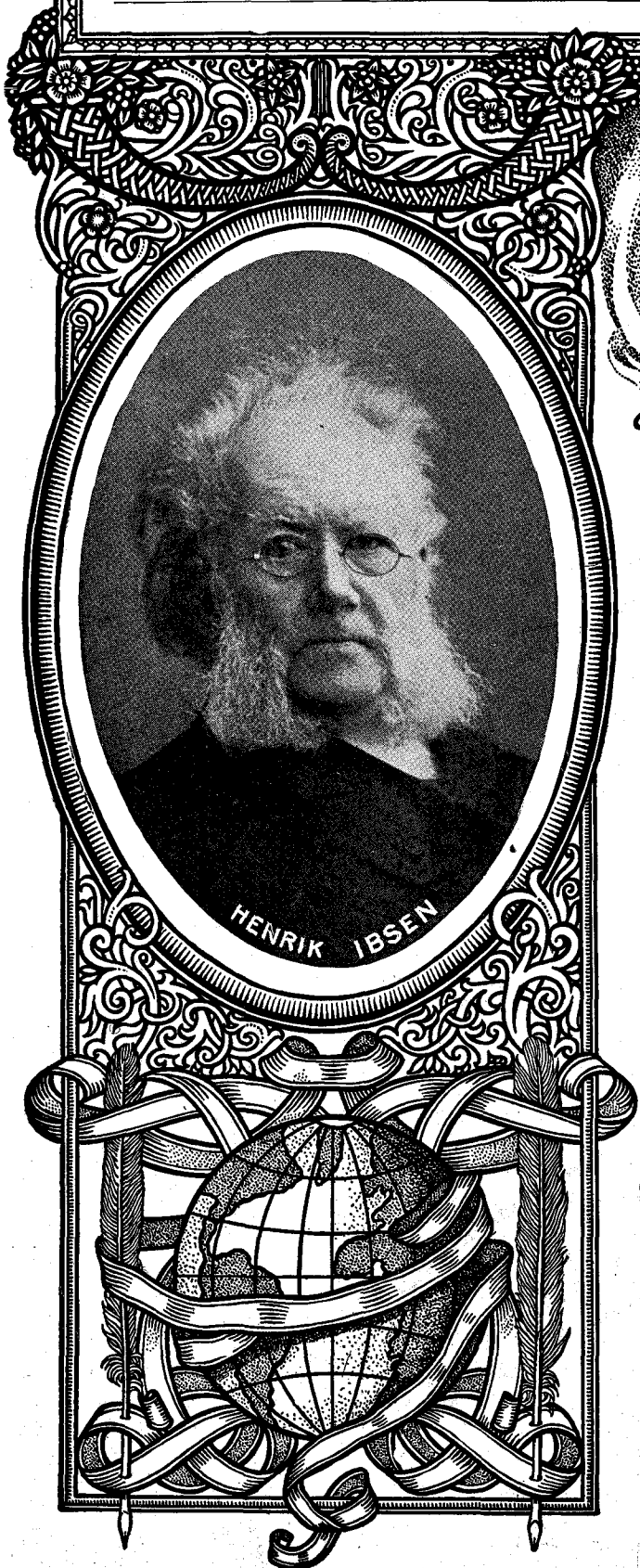


The Literary Digest

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NEW YORK, JUNE 2, 1906.

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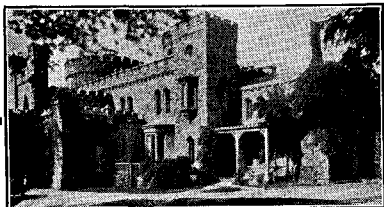
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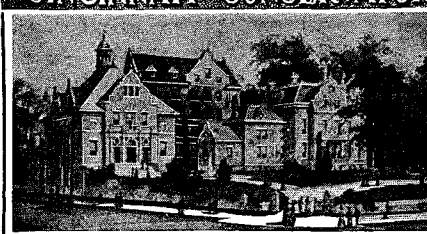
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This remarkable showing is a good thing to be kept in mind by everybody—those now insured in the Mutual Life, and those who should be. It cannot be accounted for by the smaller amount of new business written. Of the saving for the quarter, the sum of \$390,961.52 is in items not connected with the obtaining of new business.

In the next place we find that this Company is doing business—more business than any other company in the world with one exception. Far from being paralyzed or demoralized it is forging right ahead. Policies by the hundred are being written each day; honest trustees, keenly alert, are directing its affairs; faithful and experienced men are doing its intricate work; loyal agents are explaining its advantages and discriminating people are obtaining its protection.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOL. XXXII., No. 22

NEW YORK, JUNE 2, 1906

WHOLE NUMBER, 841

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

COAL OPERATORS AS PATRONS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA.

THE deeper the probe of the Interstate Commerce Commission strikes into the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad," observes the New York *Evening Post*, "the more shocking the revelations." This surprise at the enormity of the graft revealed in this investigation is the keynote of the newspaper comment on the inquiry. The news columns have it that President Baer is elated over the integrity of the Reading's officials, and that, as he said, "We of the Reading can congratulate each other to-night that, come what will or may out of the investigation now in progress, we fear no evil." But not even this startling news can deflect the public interest from Pennsylvania's officials and their testimony. William A. Patton, assistant to President Cassatt, admitted that without any expenditure on his part he owns \$307,000 worth of coal-mining stock in a number of concerns that shipped coal in Pennsylvania cars. His chief clerk, J. M. Purviance, testified that through his friendship with Mr. Patton and Colonel Huff, a coal operator, he has about \$38,000 worth of coal stocks which cost him nothing. Vice-President Rea, of the Pennsylvania, asserted that, so far as he was concerned, he had paid for all the stock he held. Mr. Patton, moreover, testified that he "judged" President A. J. Cassatt was aware of his holdings. The trend of the inquiry, at this writing, according to the New York *Sun's* Philadelphia correspondent, is to discover whether or not President Cassatt, the foe of secret rebates, is also a beneficiary of the favored coal companies. So favored were some that the Berwind-White Company arbitrarily received the use of 500 cars daily, to say nothing of 200 cars kept for that company every night as a reserve in case of emergency. Every grade of service in the Pennsylvania, provided the incumbents had something to do with distributing cars, came in for some of the good things. Even a trainmaster, Frederick Vrooman, testified that coal operators gave him at various times from \$5 to \$20. Here is some of his testimony:

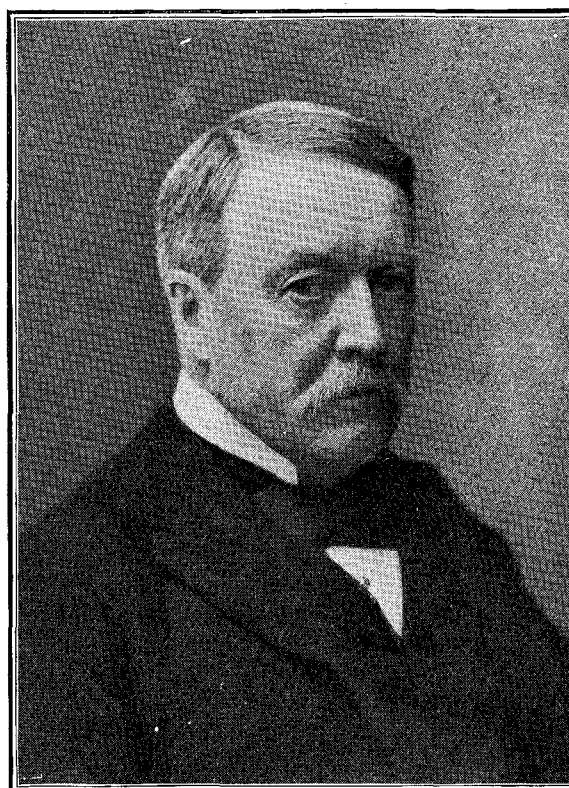
"Why did they give you this money?" questioned Mr. Glasgow.
"I suppose they expected some favors."
"Were the favors granted?"
"Not that I recollect."
"Then why did you take the money?"
"Well, if there was money to be given out, I was there to take it."
"Is that your position now?"
"It always has been."

Some of the witnesses tried to show that it was merely a coincidence that the companies in which they were interested had plenty of cars, which reminds the Boston *Transcript* that

"Artemus Ward's Uncle William, when a schooner of his loaded with potatoes sank, said it was one of the most curious coincidences he ever heard of that she should sink the day he effected the insurance."

The whole scandal, thinks the New York *World*, "parallels that of Equitable corruption." Indeed, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* points out:

"At first the recent insurance folk were, or affected to be, unaware that they were doing anything out of the way. They were surprised, or affected to be surprised, that any one else was surprised. They were really, without pretense, angry that others were angry. But their surprise changed to fright, to fear, and to



PRESIDENT A. J. CASSATT,

Of the Pennsylvania. The public wonders whether he knew of the wholesale stock distribution among his subordinates.

flight. Their anger has not abated, and their account with the civil and the criminal law may be said only to have begun."

Many papers dwell on the fact that while there has long been suspicion that such practises existed, no one imagined how vast was the scale on which they were carried on, or the audacity of the culprits. And "these things have made a profound public impression," remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, and it adds:

"They have deepened the general restiveness. They have intensified the broad conviction that there must be a complete revision of corporate responsibility, and that a new and stringent code of accountability must be established. The popular revolt against the corruptionist in politics, the grafter in office, and the jobber in corporation will sweep onward with renewed force, and by it the

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wise political leader and the prudent corporate management will set their houses in order."

These railroad officials, in the opinion of the New York *Tribune*, "were public trustees, and they were not selling their private aid to a coal-miner, but their official action," something which they probably did not realize. But the *Journal of Commerce* can see no such extenuating circumstances. In its opinion:

"All these practises by which men strive to get what they are not entitled to and do not earn, at the expense of somebody else, are on a common level of dignity and morals, but custom and familiarity make an apparent difference. Railroad graft is just now having its turn at exposure, and every man concerned in it should be made to feel the disrepute which should attach to it, but which has been escaped so long. It is time to call bribery, black-mail, and theft by their right names, however disguised."

The Philadelphia *North American* thinks "there is perfect accuracy in the broad statement that the history of American railroading is a history of crime," as witness the early Vanderbilts and Jay Gould, and in its opinion Congress alone can remedy the matter by giving the Interstate Commerce Commission power to deal "severely with railroad criminals." And the Chicago *Tribune* is pardonably curious to know to what extent the conditions of Pennsylvania prevail in Illinois and Indiana. Report has it, however, that the next road to be investigated is in New York State.

SENATOR FORAKER'S VOTE.

THE comments of the press on Senator Foraker's vote against the Rate bill are in substance not unlike those of Lewis Carroll's Alice when she first heard the "Jabberwocky" song. From the euphonious but almost meaningless words with their lilt and swing in that poem she was forced to admit that "somebody did something." So much was clear, but no more. In the same manner, all newspapers agree that Senator Foraker did something by means of that vote to his future career. But there is difference of opinion as to whether that career is made or marred by the vote. Ohio papers, in particular, disagree. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, which is Democratic, rallies to the support of the Republican Senator, cries in double leads, "Let not this vote . . . becloud his magnificent work," and adds:

"Time will tell whether his final vote against the bill on the ground of its unconstitutionality stands the test. If it does, he

advances a peg higher up in defense of an instrument almost sacred, which has been the guide and precept of American liberty and American progress. If it does not, he will have the satisfaction of being conscious that the law bears on almost its every page amendments which his active brain wrought out.

"It requires courage to vote for convictions in an adverse sea. Foraker rose to this point and stood alone. There were other Senators who, while of his opinion, let expediency rather than conviction control their action.

"Maybe, after all, it is better to be right than be President."

Republican papers in Ohio, on the other hand, as for instance the Toledo *Blade* and the Dayton *Herald*, turn away from Senator Foraker. The *Herald* thinks Senator Foraker has disturbed the politics of Ohio and, in its opinion, "the right thing to do, indeed, the unavoidable thing, is strongly to indorse the Administration and the Rate bill, and to ignore the effect of that indorsement upon the political fortunes of Ohio's senior Senator." The *Blade* believes Mr. Foraker voted as he did because he harbors a grievance against the President, and adds:

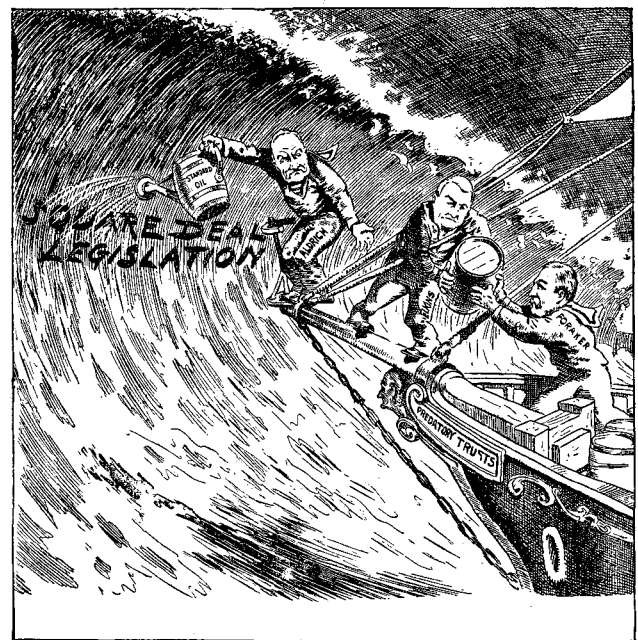
"The duty of this year's Republican convention is plain. If Senator Foraker refuses to vote as his constituents demand the party should not indorse his record. There should be no 'pointing with pride' to his action in the party platform. The national Administration and the Rate bill should be strongly indorsed and, as The *Herald* says, such action will carry with it a rebuke of the Senator. To do anything less would be cowardly and unjust to the people of the State. Ohio Republicans should be fair to themselves, regardless of the effect it may have on the political fortunes of Senator Foraker or any other man."

Papers outside of Ohio give Senator Foraker great credit for his independence. The New York *Sun* (Ind.) praises his tenacity of purpose, and the Washington *Star* (Ind.) deems it "a display of courage of a high order." The Ohio Senator, in the opinion of the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), "was either courageous and consistent to a fault or else he was laying the foundations of a Presidential candidacy on 'conservative' lines." And the New York *World* (Dem.) remarks:

"The Senator from Ohio must have carefully considered this obvious aspect of the situation when he voted against the bill. It is to be assumed that he sincerely believed that the measure was unconstitutional and therefore he could not conscientiously support it. How many men are there in public life who would sacrifice even such scanty Presidential prospects as Mr. Foraker had to uphold their theories of the Constitution?"



"THE FIRST LAUGH I'VE HAD IN A YEAR."
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

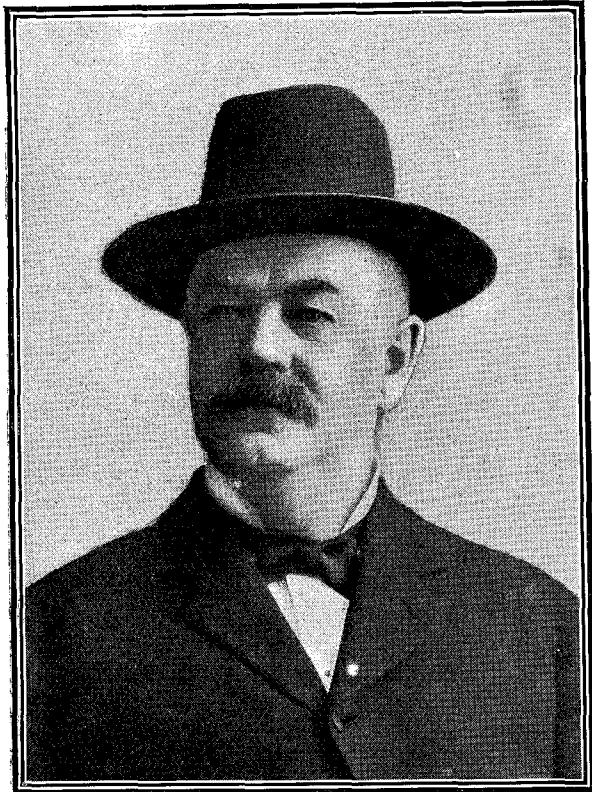


THESE WATERS CAN NOT BE STILL.
—From the Philadelphia *North American*.

TOIL AND TROUBLE.

BESIEGING SENATOR ALDRICH'S STRONGHOLD.

GEORGE PEABODY WETMORE, Senator from Rhode Island, is, according to a lengthy article in the *New York Sun*, marked for slaughter. No particular act of Senator Wetmore is now being counted against him. Like a certain king of



"BOSS" BRAYTON.

He is totally blind, and yet he is omnipotent in Rhode Island and Aldrich's trusty lieutenant.

England, we are told, he never said a foolish thing nor ever did a wise one. But in the opinion of the reform element of Rhode Island he is the "rubber stamp" of Senator Aldrich. And whether it is due to the recent muck-raking attacks on Aldrich or not, it is predicted, at all events, that Rhode Island has decided to lead the campaign in driving out from the United States Senate all those who seem to represent special interests and corporations rather than the people.

Charles R. Brayton, the big blind man who is boss of Rhode Island, and who has for years held the General Assembly in the hollow of his hand, is also doomed. Brayton, it is considered, must be broken at once if reform is to do anything in Rhode Island. For years past he has been on the anti-machine blacklist. The source of his power is his absolute control of the country members of the General Assembly, which body is responsible for keeping Aldrich and Wetmore in the Senate. Now, the Democrats and Independents of Rhode Island have decided to take up arms against this seemingly invincible combination. United in purpose, they will aim first of all to defeat Senator Wetmore, who comes up for reelection soon, as a beginning in the fight against corruption. This is not the first time that the reform element has tried to beat the Aldrich-Brayton machine, and it remains to be seen whether this attempt will have any better success than the previous ones.

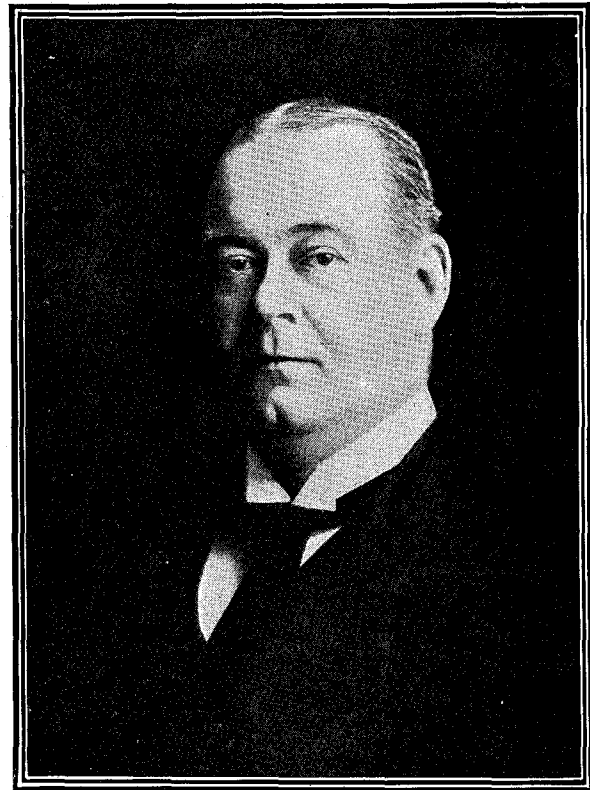
According to *The Sun's* correspondent, "the man who has been chosen to give battle to the Republican machine, under the banner of the Independents, is Col. Robert Hale Ives Goddard, a fine old aristocrat of seventy, who has been all his life a Republican, and whose wealth, actual, prospective, and collateral, is in excess,

probably, of that of Aldrich and Wetmore combined. Only once in his long and honorable career has this notable type of the old-school gentleman broken away from his political moorings, and that was when he was elected to the General Assembly in 1897 as an Independent." Colonel Goddard, according to this correspondent, is a candidate absolutely irreproachable, firmly rooted in the solid respect of Rhode Islanders, and quite able to meet without outside contribution the legitimate expenses of the reform campaign. His platform, it is understood, will be "opposition to boss rule as exemplified in Brayton."

In addition to contending with Senator Wetmore, however, Colonel Goddard will encounter as a rival for the nomination Col. Samuel Pomeroy Colt, of Bristol, another wealthy Rhode Islander. Colonel Colt's interests in Rhode Island are large, and his political prestige important. He was formerly Attorney-General of Rhode Island and is immensely popular in the State, being what is called a good "mixer" and a good "spender."

Marsden J. Perry, once a pawnbroker and a candy merchant in Providence, and to-day called "the man who owns Rhode Island," is a boss with whom any candidate has to count. His influence, because of his affiliations with the Aldrich-Colt interests, will undoubtedly be thrown to the Colt candidacy, and for that reason as well as many others political prophets are inclined to favor Colonel Colt. And yet *The Sun's* correspondent believes:

"The oligarchy that has ruled so long will some day be destroyed. It can not continue under the pressure of modern progress in governmental reform—national, State, and municipal. There must be a change, soon or late—the time will be determined by circumstances and the personality of the needed Moses. Rhode Island is not for sale in the sense that the superficial, hysterical, self-opinionated magazine writers would have us believe. That



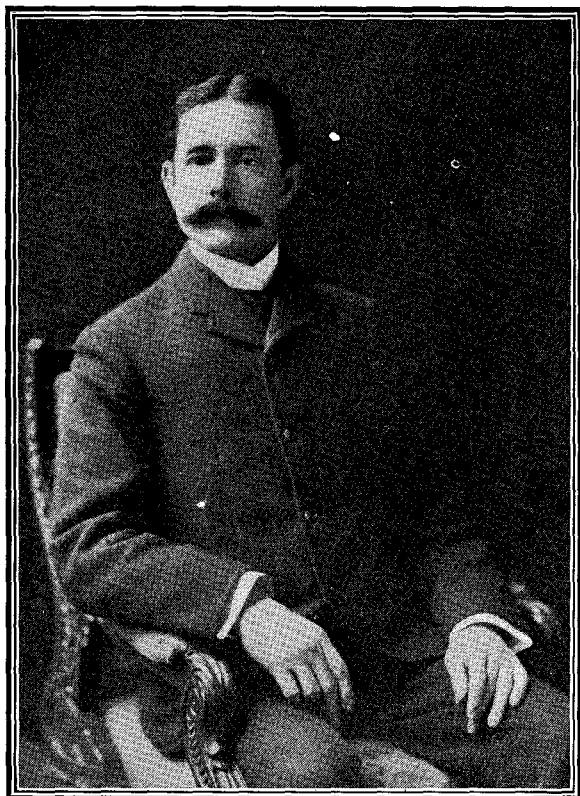
SENATOR WETMORE.

He is called the "rubber stamp" of Aldrich, and the Rhode Island "reformers" are planning his destruction.

is, its legislative and governing bodies are not controlled by graft. The State and municipal government are honestly conducted. Political control of the country towns is undoubtedly maintained by the party that has the most to offer to the majority of voters, but other things than money have a purchasing power."

SENATOR BURTON'S POSITION.

SENATOR JOSEPH RALPH BURTON, of Kansas, finds a certain hesitation in withdrawing his name from the Senate roll, and the editorial mentors hasten with one accord to his assistance with counsel and advice. "Mr. Burton," says the *Philadelphia Press*, "ought to relieve his State and the Senate from further official association with one whom the Supreme Court, as well as the trial court and jury, has adjudged a criminal." The *Philadelphia Record* finds it "hard to see why he does not resign," and scores of papers, east and west, join in the sentiment of the *Atlanta Constitution*, which paper, after reviewing the circumstances of his two-years' fight for freedom, concludes "that unless



SENATOR JOSEPH RALPH BURTON,
The Kansas Senator who probably doesn't think the Senate a very congenial crowd.

Burton is in possession of testimony which he honestly believes will work an unclouded vindication, it seems that humiliation to himself, embarrassment to his senatorial colleagues, and public dissatisfaction will be avoided through a voluntary withdrawal on his part."

All this generous advice is the result of the decision in the Senator's case handed down by the Supreme Court on May 21. Two years ago he was indicted in St. Louis and convicted of a misdemeanor. He appealed from the decision of the lower court, and fought desperately against the execution of the sentence, meanwhile retaining his seat in the United States Senate, together with his salary and "mileage" allowance. The result of his final move is briefly stated in the *Cleveland Leader*:

"The Supreme Court has ruled that he was properly convicted of having sold his official influence for personal gain. Altho there is one more move left him on the legal chess-board, it is practically certain that he must go to prison for nine months, pay a fine of \$2,500, and lose the right to hold any Federal office.

"Senator Burton's offense was a particularly contemptible one. A speculative concern in St. Louis was denied the use of the mails by the Post-Office Department on the ground that it was doing business in an illegal manner. It offered to pay Senator Burton if he would use his influence to have the order withdrawn. He accepted and was paid a fee of \$500 per month for five months."

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections has already said that Senator Burton shall be expelled if he does not resign before this Congress expires and before this reaches our readers some definite action may have been taken either by the Committee or by the Senator himself.

Thus far, however, in face of evident guilt and repeated conviction, the Senator refuses to entertain the thought of resigning. And what he will not do for himself the Senate should do for him, is the opinion expressed by many of the press. Says the *Toledo Blade*: "It is a duty it owes itself to impeach the Senator, and on the facts brought out in his trial expel him as being no longer qualified to retain his seat." Even the execution of the sentence will not operate automatically to rid the Senate of his presence. The decision of the Supreme Court specifically states:

"The final judgment of conviction did not operate *ipso facto* to vacate the seat of the convicted Senator nor to compel the Senate to expel him or to regard him as expelled by force alone of the judgment. The seat into which he was originally inducted, as a Senator from Kansas could only become vacant by his death or by expiration of his term of office or by some direct action on the part of the Senate in exercise of its constitutional powers."

This paragraph of the decision is cited by the *Boston Herald* as "a pretty plain hint that the Senate, in the 'exercise of its constitutional powers,' should rid itself of the company of a twice-convicted felon, of whose guilt there is not the slightest doubt." Even tho later, upon some technicality, the Senator may escape an actual term in jail, the commission of the crime, aside from punishment therefor, is deemed by the press a sufficient reason for the impeachment of the offender.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Evening Post* states that the sentiment in Washington is in favor of the expulsion of the Senator. "All the Senate," he writes, "Republican and Democratic alike, are about convinced that Burton has had long enough shrift and that the time for action has arrived." On May 22 the Committee on Privileges and Elections were directed by the Senate to examine the legal effect of the Supreme-Court decision, with the view to report on the advisability of action.

Some papers, of a more charitable nature, are inclined to pity the plight of the convicted Senator. The *New York Journal* calls attention to the senatorial "Treason" which David Graham Phillips has discovered, and exclaims: "Has not his very conviction proved his fitness to occupy a seat in that body?" In somewhat similar vein is the comment of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*:

"Burton did no more than many other men have done without being thought the worse of by their fellows, but he did it at a time when public opinion has become exceptionally exacting, and he had the misfortune to be found out."

These papers are not alone in their opinion that Burton was probably no more guilty than many who are as yet undiscovered. The *Brooklyn Times* sees still another cause for regret in the situation, but concludes with a thought which has found widespread expression in the press of the country:

"It is not a pleasant thing to see a man whose name has been counted among the highest, degraded from his proud position, stripped of all his dignities and even of his citizenship, condemned to a felon's cell, and declared forever incapable of holding office; but the salutary effect of the lesson may well outweigh the feeling of sympathy for the offender. There is need for a severe lesson of this kind, for even Senators are not superior to the sordid temptations that are so rampant in American business life, and it is well that they should have the fact impressed upon them that neither the honors they have won nor the dignities they hold can shield them from the penalties they invoke upon their heads when they violate the laws that were made to prevent them from using their official influence for their personal emolument."

THE ABSOLUTION OF PERKINS.

THE famous verdict, "not guilty, but don't do it again," sums up in a phrase the newspaper opinion of the larceny charge brought against George W. Perkins for giving \$48,000 of the New York Life's money to the Republican Campaign Committee in 1904. The Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court decides unanimously that he is not guilty, and altho the case is yet to be carried to the Court of Appeals, most of the newspapers agree that whatever guilt there may have been in his act was moral rather than legal. Such gifts have since been expressly prohibited by law, so the decision has no bearing on the future use of insurance funds.

Justice Ingraham, who read the opinion of the court, reviewed the facts of the case, by which it appeared that Mr. Perkins paid the \$48,000 to the Republican campaign fund out of his own pocket, and was later reimbursed by the company. The judge then said:

"Such facts certainly do not establish larceny as defined by the common law. The defendant had a right to give of his own funds to the chairman of the Republican National Committee. There was no statute prohibiting such contribution, and such act was not in and of itself a crime. The relator made the contribution at the request of the president of the insurance company, with the express understanding that it would repay him. Having made the contribution, relying upon this understanding, he then had a claim against the insurance company for the amount advanced, and it is entirely immaterial, as far as the question here presented is concerned, whether or not such claim could have been enforced in a civil action. The claim existed, and if in satisfaction of it the defendant received from the insurance company the amount called for in good faith, such reception and thereafter retention did not constitute larceny."

Mr. Perkins's act may not have been larceny, remarks the New York *Tribune*, but "the custom was an evil one," and the community should "strenuously demand that henceforth officers of corporations shall rigidly abstain from such activities." The New York *Times*, too, thinks Mr. Perkins's vindication can not "carry any great satisfaction to his mind," for the Court "made it entirely plain that only the purely legal and practically the technical aspects of the case were taken into consideration." It adds:

"The decision of the court, even when it is accepted, as it mostly likely will be, by the Court of Appeals, can not change the real nature of the acts of the officials of the insurance company. These will remain practically a betrayal of trust, but not a crime under the law as it stood when the acts were done. Fortunately under the law as it now is, they would be criminal."

The New York *World*, however, which has long been assailing District Attorney Jerome for his failure to fill a row of cells in Sing Sing with insurance magnates, now says:

"This decision emphasizes again the necessity for some other lawyer than Mr. Jerome to act as public prosecutor of these insurance cases. A man is needed who is sincere and able, who knows no class distinctions in crime, who will really prosecute, not excuse or mitigate.

"Mr. Perkins did not give the New York Life's money to Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss. He gave his own money. His crime consisted in his illegally reimbursing himself out of insurance money. He admits that he had no legal right to the reimbursement, and that if he had not paid himself out of the New York Life's treasury no court of law would have given him judgment as for an honest debt. Here is where the element of personal gain entered. The furtiveness is supplied by the blind entries in the books and by the concealment of the facts.

"Mr. Perkins's hired lawyers could not have conducted these proceedings more strictly in his interest than Mr. Jerome has done. Were Mr. Perkins actually on trial in a criminal court the excuses which Mr. Jerome inserted in these papers would be ruled out if offered by Mr. Perkins's own lawyers.

"The farce should be stopped. The Governor should appoint a prosecutor to conduct these insurance cases. Mr. Jerome should confine himself to the prosecution of such criminals as have neither wealth nor social standing."

THE HENDERSON LIBATION TO TEMPERANCE.

IF that king who sat in Dunfermline town drinking the "blude-red wine" were living at present in our own capital he would probably have been converted by Mrs. John B. Henderson, wife of former Senator Henderson, to total abstinence from anything more alcoholic than unfermented grape-juice. The newspapers give praise to Mrs. Henderson for the conversion to water and vegetables of that other potentate, Wu Ting-Fang, formerly Minister from China. In their warm zeal for the cause which fights alcoholism as physiologically, if not otherwise, a menace to the race, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, with the assistance of the temperance society known as the Rechabites, spilled into the gutter the



MRS. J. B. HENDERSON,

Who not only spilled her husband's wine in the cause of temperance, but succeeded in converting Mr. Wu to total abstinence from tea.

contents of their wine-cellar at Washington. Great numbers of bottles filled with high-priced liquors were broken and their contents formed a rivulet from the greensward to the gutter. The newspapers gave circumstantial reports of this, and many made varying comment. Says the New York *Sun*:

"What is the service to temperance of such an apparent waste of good stuff? Mr. Henderson doesn't approve the use of alcohol for medical purposes. So he couldn't conscientiously send his stock to a hospital. But in the natural course of time that stock would have been sold at auction or otherwise. Somebody would have bought. Since there is now so much less liquor, Mr. Henderson has really stimulated the demand for liquor to the exact extent of the goods he has destroyed. Nothing would better please the wine-growers, wine merchants, and distillers and 'rum-sellers' generally than to have all owners of private collections dump them into the gutter."

Admittedly, observes the New York *Evening Post*, "one might appropriately smash a single bottle as a symbol of personal

emancipation." But the wholesale destruction, in the opinion of *The Post*, harks back to very primitive days, and it adds:

"Why not in all cases transfer the castigation deserved by human weakness and folly to the counters with which their game is played? If any over-zealous exposé of public iniquity feels that he has gone too far, let him scratch out of all lexicons that may come under his hand the words 'treason, malfeasance, graft, corrupt, heinous, shameless, calloused,' and the rest. Or, if Mr. John D. Rockefeller would show that he has put away the *auri sacra fames*, why, let him rend and burn a million dollars in Treasury bills on the curbstone before the Standard Oil Company's offices. He could afford it, while the most hardened muck-raker could not gainsay such ocular evidence of a change of heart."

The conversion of Mr. Wu was wholly due to Mrs. Henderson and the influence of the book she sent him. Mr. Wu writes to a friend in Philadelphia:

"After reading her book carefully and also other books on similar subjects by doctors and experts I have come to the conclusion that the way we are living is all wrong.

"So it will interest you to know that I am now living on a simple diet of nuts, vegetables, fruits, with no flesh or strong drinks, champagne included, which as you know I was very fond of at one time.

"I am very much pleased to be able to say that since the adoption of this new dietary I feel much stronger and healthier in every respect than before.

"So it is my intention, whenever opportunity occurs, to preach the doctrine; in fact, I have done so to the Empress Dowager."

No one, thinks the *Providence Journal*, "can now argue that the efforts put forth by Mrs. Henderson in behalf of practical temperance reform have failed to accomplish great good," and the *New York Sun*, already quoted, remarks:

"Mr. Wu Ting-Fang's conversion to water and vegetables points the way to a new field of endeavor for the white-ribbon wearers. Let them go after all the big after-dinner speakers just as the reaction after the New York and Washington season is over, and at least nine out of ten of the post-prandial statesmen will be in a mood to sign the pledge wearily but gladly. And the new temperance work will have many ramifications, for what the big fellows do the lesser statesmen will have to copy, and so on down to election-district captains; and the reform may outlast the summer junket season. Is an Assembly-district picnic without beer any more unheard of than a Chinaman's forswearing tea?"

NIAGARA ECONOMICALLY CONSIDERED.

SO many writers have come to the defense of Niagara Falls with the plea that no economic reasons should allow the spoiling of its splendor that now, when an apologist appears on the other side, we feel compelled to present his views. In *THE LITERARY DIGEST* of April 14 we presented the opinions of those who spoke against the utilization of Niagara power for industrial purposes. Now comes Mr. H. W. Buck, who, in a recent issue of *The Outlook*, announces that "The development of power at Niagara to-day is not the result of vandalism. It is not a manifestation of the greed of the capitalist for further wealth, nor is it the evidence of the granting by legislatures of monopolistic privileges to the few. Broadly speaking, it is solely the physical expression of the law of supply and demand." Just as the prairies of the West have been made into wheat-fields, and the forests of the continent have been cut to satisfy an irresistible demand for wood, so, thinks Mr. Buck, the water is being diverted from Niagara Falls "solely because, in the economic and industrial development of the country, the power is needed."

In explaining the economic value of Niagara Falls, Mr. Buck points out that if the total hydraulic energy of the Falls were developed, it would represent about 3,500,000 horse-power. To generate this power by steam would require about fifty million tons of coal a year. Now, according to Mr. Buck's computation,

Niagara power can be generated and sold in large quantities for \$15 per horse-power a year, or for \$35 per horse-power a year less than it is possible to generate it from the use of coal. This would mean a saving annually of \$122,500,000, and a saving in coal consumption of fifty million tons. "These figures," observes Mr. Buck ruefully, "illustrate what it costs the people of this continent annually to maintain Niagara as a spectacle." To his thinking, the waste involved in prohibiting the development of Niagara power might be compared to a great conflagration in which fifty million tons of coal were annually consumed. Beautiful as this might be as a spectacle, it would nevertheless, thinks Mr. Buck, be unholy recklessness.

The electrochemical industry, which, in Mr. Buck's opinion, really originated through the development of Niagara power, has already reached enormous proportions, and its future growth, thinks the writer, depends very largely upon cheap electric power. Many such industries, as those of carborundum, calcium carbide, and all the acetylene productions dependent upon it, the production of artificial graphite and emery, the caustic soda and potash industries, and the production of aluminum—all these industries are virtually dependent for their existence upon cheap power in large quantities, available only at Niagara Falls. The aluminum industry alone, thinks Mr. Buck, the one rival of steel and iron, plentiful tho it is in the earth's crust, must have for its reduction electric power, and in large quantities, such as only Niagara can make possible. "All these fundamental industries," adds the writer, "and the various interests allied with them, together with their thousands of employees, are to have their ultimate destinies determined in the settlement of this Niagara-power matter." To Mr. Buck's thinking, "Niagara is a great continental asset, not only as a scene, but as a source of power, and any fair adjustment between the two interests must be made upon the basis of a reasonable compromise. The wave of exaggerated sentimentalism now passing should not be allowed to sweep aside all reason, nor be the only thing considered."

Mr. Buck's word is still in season, because only a few days ago Governor Higgins, of New York, vetoed Assemblyman Foelker's bill "to regulate and control and to limit the use of the waters of Niagara River." The bill provided that existing corporations using Niagara power should be limited to take from Niagara "a quantity of water equal to the quantity which said corporations can by virtue of their present rights draw under their present



THE NIAGARA OF THE FUTURE—THE MAID OF THE "MISSED."
—Leipziger in the *Detroit News*.

charters." This wording is so ambiguous that, for what the Governor knew, it might have had an effect exactly opposite to the intended one and given the corporations the right to double their capacity. The Governor declined to take the risk.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR SOCIALISM.

SOcialism, in the opinion of Judge Peter S. Grosscup, of Chicago, is very far from being the best remedy for all the present economic ills. Judge Grosscup has remedies that he deems vastly better—remedies that have not the defects of tearing down institutions, but rather the qualities of building up. Participation in corporation enterprises is Judge Grosscup's solution for all the troubles of the present day. As he sets forth in *The American Magazine*:

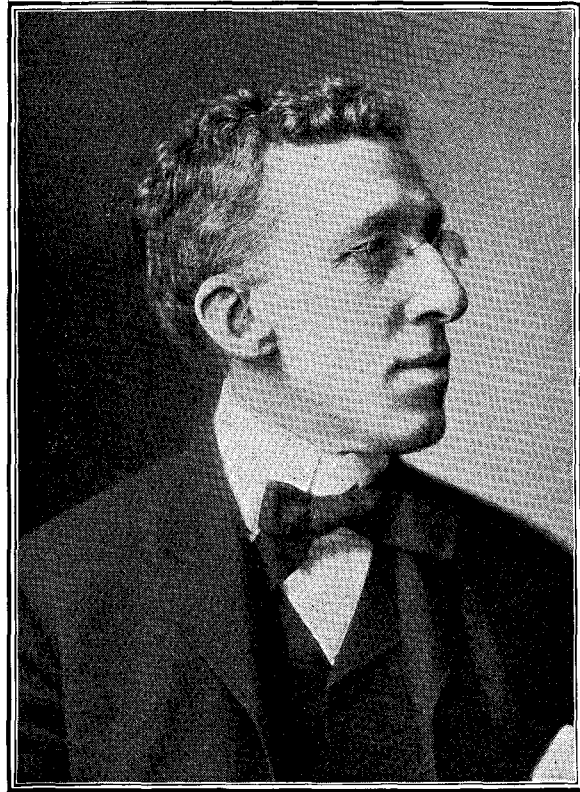
"What is wanted is not the prosecution, in one form or another, of corporations simply because they are big; and continued promises of such prosecutions merely because such promises keep up the interest of the people; but that what is wanted is the corporation, big and little, so rebuilt that in the vast domain of property covered by it the people, who with their hands have worked, may hereafter see their way to participate; the people who accumulate savings may see their way to participate; the people who are to be served may participate—the whole domain turned into a possession calculated to invite their confidence and pride, as our landed domain invited the confidence and pride of those who occupied it."

Judge Grosscup, with true legal acumen, rightly supposes that people will say: "What you offer is not a cure by act of Congress. What you offer is an industrial development and continuation of things that, tho humanizing and uplifting, is dependent for realization upon the successful working out of the processes that no man can more than approximately forecast." Willingly does Judge Grosscup fall in with these opinions. He agrees perfectly. In his opinion the case is not one for the surgeon, but one rather for the exercise of the higher intelligence that makes for the removal of the causes of the disease. No one, in his opinion, need lose heart because such reforms as he outlines can not be brought about by act of Congress. Let but the State legislatures lay "clean and firm in State law the foundations for the new corporation for the local industry. Beyond that the cooperation of the people in their own interests must be relied upon." In short, the writer believes that the people have the remedies in their own hands.

The seeds of these remedies, in his opinion, have already been sown. He cites certain industries, few but remarkable, in which the laborers have a share, in which capital and labor are virtually in copartnership. He shows, for instance, that the stock of certain railways, some of them running out of Chicago, is held in large part by farmers and inhabitants along the road-bed. Obviously, this is a good thing, because it brings the ownership of the company, so to speak, to the masses. Then he cites the form of corporation that helps its employees to purchase its shares at their market value by lending them the money. "The company I have in mind," says the writer, "has interested in this way thousands of its employees—men who regularly, either in person or by proxy, attend its stock-holders' meetings." One of the largest manufacturing companies in Chicago, it is also adduced, distributes every year from five to ten per cent. of the net earnings of the preceding year to the employees of the firm. As a third example of this sort, Judge Grosscup cites the company that permits an employee to buy stock equal to the amount of his annual wages, paying therefor at least two and a half per cent. down and thereafter four per cent. a year out of his wages. In the meanwhile the employee receives his dividends regularly on his stock. Nearly every employee is thus a stock-holder in the corporation.

These things, believes Judge Grosscup, are a far better method than Socialism of righting economic wrongs. Socialism, in his opinion, is a step backward, not forward—"a doubling back on

the road along which the race has come from the days when no man had a hope of his own or an individual part in the destiny of things." Socialism, the writer thinks, has many other faults besides. Just as it is impossible for a government, no matter how



JUDGE GROSSCUP,
Who sees a millennium without Socialism.

careful, to secure the best service, so, he thinks, it would be for government-owned enterprises and corporations to secure the best service. Private enterprise has invariably superior service. But a change in corporation policy, such as Judge Grosscup suggests, he feels, would bring home concretely the fact that the bulk of the wealth of the country is still in the hands of the people. For in truth it is the people that have the wealth; the few only control that wealth.

Says Judge Grosscup, "These people own the largest portion of the nation's bonds. They had immense sums invested in insurance and trust companies. Tho no exact facts are at hand on which to base a statement, I believe it is safe to say that the people of America have financial means at hand to possess themselves, at fair prices, of enough of the new great domain of property to make it as widely individualized as the farms of America." That would bring the republican ideal to the corporation which, Judge Grosscup thinks, is the true ideal and far better than that destroyer of individualism, Socialism.

STOPPING THE MEAT SCANDALS BY LAW.

THE passage of the Meat-Inspection bill by the Senate, in the opinion of many newspapers, is the direct consequence of Upton Sinclair's disclosures concerning the meat industry in his novel "The Jungle." The Commission sent by the President to investigate Chicago's Packingtown was certainly a result of reading that book. And according to the Washington despatches, the President had composed and held in readiness a scathing message to Congress based on that report. But so eager were the packers and stock-raisers to avoid the publication of such an attack that they preferred the drastic measure introduced by Senator Beveridge to another Standard Oil message. The bill was passed without opposition as an amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation

bill. As the Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* sums it up:

"The amendment provides for the inspection at every packing-house in the United States in a post-mortem examination of all cattle, sheep, swine, and goats slaughtered for human consumption. Every carcass thus prepared at any packing-house must bear a tag showing the date and place where it was slaughtered. All carcasses or parts of carcasses found to be unfit to eat are to be destroyed, and the penalty for violation or evasion of the law is a fine of \$10,000 and imprisonment for two years. The cost of inspection is to be paid by the packing-houses. All meat foods found to have been dyed or colored artificially in any manner so as to be unfit for food are also to be destroyed.

"The law applies to canned meats and all forms of prepared meats as well as to fresh meat shipped in cold storage."

In "The Jungle" it is charged that diseased, tubercular carcasses are sent along in the general stream of meat for domestic consumption, and that at night there is absolutely no inspection at all. Canned meats, it is also maintained, are treated with dyes and in other ways rendered unwholesome as food. Some of the inspectors, it is stated, moreover, are virtually in the power of the packers. The bill provides that any one offering to bribe an inspector is liable to a fine of \$10,000 or imprisonment of three years.

The inspector also is liable to fine and imprisonment. Upton Sinclair, when interviewed after the passage of the amendment, said he had information that the packers trembled at possible exposure. The system of inspection in Packingtown, observes the *New York Evening Mail*, "had become really a system of evading inspection," and the *Indianapolis Star* remarks:

"A good deal of interest in the subject has been aroused lately, however, and Senator Beveridge's bill to provide for inspection of live-stock before slaughter, of meats after the animals are killed, and of canned meats is timely and will arouse general approval. It is not necessary to assume that tainted or diseased meats are now knowingly put on the market, or to believe the wild and improbable tales told by yellow novelists and magazine writers. On the contrary, it is no doubt the purpose of the men conducting the great packing industries to deal honestly and fairly with the consumers and to furnish them clean and wholesome products. At the same time temptations are many to evade unpleasant restrictions when there is profit in so doing, and the certainty that the Government has a watchful eye on all transactions will prevent the yielding to such temptations and will secure more careful supervision over careless and neglectful employees. If there be any who deliberately and knowingly allow unfit and unwholesome products to go out from their establishments they will be compelled to mend their ways."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Hon. Reed Smoot may be regarded as pretty permanently unfinished business.—*New York Sun*.

ABOUT the time the Democrats elect a President Walter Wellman will hit the north pole.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

IF it is not to act "in its judgment" the Interstate Commerce Commission might like to know whose judgment it is to use.—*Chicago News*.

A PHYSICIAN explains that obesity is a disease. But it does not prevent an otherwise healthy man from running for the presidency.—*Toledo Blade*.

H. G. WELLS, the English writer, says that America will produce a Shakespeare. The eyes of the world are on you, Indiana.—*New York World*.

SECRETARY TAFT now weighs only 250 pounds. It must require strenuous self-control on his part to keep away from Aero Club meets.—*New York World*.

MR. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER is going to make an opportune trip to Europe. In these investigating days there is no place like abroad.—*Philadelphia Record*.

JUDGING from the reports from foreign parts, Mr. Bryan could be elected President if voted for in Jerusalem, Bombay, and Constantinople.—*New York Sun*.

SENATOR FORAKER's vote against the Rate bill may be accepted as further evidence of his sincerity in saying that he is not a presidential candidate.—*Chicago News*.

THE *New York Tribune* tells of an English Methodist preacher who has preached seventy-seven years. Half-hour sermons are more popular in Texas.—*Houston Post*.

THE news that this earth will last another 100,000,000 years will also bring encouragement to the parties who are still trying to collect Revolutionary-war claims.—*Washington Post*.

STUDENTS of politics are anxiously looking forward to 1908, to see what a presidential contest will look like without any campaign contributions or railroad passes.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat*.

DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS thinks that the golden age is at hand. Certain things that we won't mention suggest that Dr. Day, of Syracuse, has hopes in that direction, too.—*Philadelphia North American*.

AFTER having to listen ten weeks to the Rate-bill debate Vice-President Fairbanks escaped and got a chance to speak. It took five speeches in one day to relieve his pent-up feelings.—*Florida Times-Union*.

FATHER GAPON appears likely to rival the resurrection feats of the respected Mad Mullah, who died and came to life with a rapidity which at last made even the hardened correspondents dizzy.—*Baltimore American*.

A NEW YORK gambler who died the other day left \$1,000 for the care of one of his old enemies who had lost his luck. Let the independent oil-refiners hope on. They may be taken care of in good time.—*Chicago Record-Herald*.



HE DARES NOT LET OUT THE ROPE.
—Lambdin in the *Binghamton Press*.



THE SHADOW OF DOOM.
—Macauley in the *New York World*.

WHERE THE TERROR REIGNS.

LETTERS AND ART.

HENRIK IBSEN.

"If I can make people think rightly," said Henrik Ibsen, "then all the rest will follow without legislation and without restriction." In this attitude of universal teacher he wrote the great series of social dramas which made him, as one critic remarks, "one of the best-beloved and worst-hated literary men the world has ever seen." Among his salient attributes as poet, dramatist, and reformer, remarks the New York *Evening Post* on receipt of the news of Ibsen's death, stand out his mordant satire, his sturdy independence, his pessimistic views of human nature, his contempt for the conventional, his uncompromising idealism, and his incessant championship of what he deemed the rights and obligations of the individual will.

The newspaper accounts of his life tell of his birth at Skien, Norway, in 1828; of the sudden reversal of his father's fortunes, plunging the family from opulence into poverty; of the consequent necessity of Henrik leaving school at the age of fourteen, and apprenticing himself to an apothecary in a neighboring town; of his subsequent career as medical student, editor, and theatrical manager; of his voluntary exile from his native land, and of the world's recognition of him at last as one of the most significant figures in modern literature. But the greater interest attaches to the record of his work. His first play was a juvenile effort called "Cataline," of which he later wrote: "Many things and much upon which my later work has turned—the contradiction between endowment and desire, between capacity and will, at once the entire tragedy and comedy of mankind and the individual—may here be dimly discerned." To the same period belong a number of political and romantic poems, of which *The Evening Post* says:

"In them may be found the incipient protest against the restrictions of convention, the growing habit of gloomy introspection, the mistrust of ecclesiastical dogmas, impatience under existing social conditions, devotion to the principle of unlimited freedom for the individual conscience, and an ultimate optimism ever deeply clouded by a present pessimism. According to contemporary witnesses his habitual attitude at this age was that of a modern Hamlet."

His early plays were all cast in the form of poetic dramas. When at last he undertook the composition of a modern comedy, we are told that he found it exceedingly difficult, after his long course of poetic writing, to express himself satisfactorily in plain prose. To the poetic period belong "Brand" and "Peer Gynt." The latter, says a German critic, "as a picture of erring man blindly groping for deliverance," is worthy to be ranked with the "Odyssey," the "Divine Comedy," "Don Quixote," or "Faust." His great series of modern social dramas, on which his widest fame is built, begins with "The Pillars of Society," published in 1877. This was followed by "The Doll's House," "Ghosts," "An Enemy of the People," "The Wild Duck," "Rosmersholm," "The Lady from the Sea," "Hedda Gabler," "The Master Builder,"

"Little Eyolf," "John Gabriel Borkman," and "When We Dead Awake"—his last play, published in 1899. Many of these are so well known on the American stage as to call for no comment. *The Evening Post* believes that "it is the morbid, not the moral or philosophic, element in these plays that attracts the ordinary playgoer," and adds:

"That Ibsen, with all his didacticism and symbolism, will ever be popular on the English-speaking stage is not probable, but his influence upon the theater will be lasting. He has given a new significance to the domestic drama, by showing what tragic and comic energy there may be in the familiar personages and incidents of every-day life. He has taught how dialog ought to be written, and furnished many striking examples of constructive art.

As a dramatist and satirist he will always be accorded a high place among the writers of the nineteenth century. As a patriot he fought gallantly in the cause of freedom. As a philosopher, he tore the mask from many hypocritical conventions, but it is not likely that the world will ever accept his doctrine of no compromise. Modern experience teaches that compromise is the chief source of peace and many other blessings."

Says *The Evening Mail* (New York):

"There are great lessons of life in Ibsen's plays, magnificent passages fraught with meaning. But his symbolism is unnecessarily obscure, his pessimism unwarranted by the experience of humanity. He strikes for a fuller, a nobler realization of existence, he endeavors to give love its modern meaning, he has given woman a higher place than she held in the English, French, and German drama of his day."

The Sun remarks that it was inevitable that Ibsen should shock the pharisee and the philistine in all countries. His mission, it asserts, was to arouse men to a comprehension of themselves. The interest of his dramas is "almost exclusively psychological, or, rather, pathological." Of his attitude toward religion we read:

"He is not a Christian; apparently he is not even a deist. We should rather call him an agnostic. Nevertheless, through all of his best work runs the deep, underlying thought of the Greek drama, that in the moral world law rules. He often depicts vice, but for him it has no fascination; punishment dogs it as relentlessly as Nemesis pursued Orestes, or as remorse overtook Macbeth. The divine lawgiver we may abjure, as we may evade penal statutes; but Ibsen teaches that so long as human beings dwell together in organized societies they are subject to a moral law that is fenced about and enforced by penalties from which there is no appeal, a law which men must obey or incur the retribution which, by the very nature of things, attends its violation, a law by whose mysterious and resistless workings goodness on this earth harvests blessings, while the evil-doer reaps a curse."

"Ibsen achieved his vogue—a vogue which is even now passing," remarks the critic of the New York *Tribune*, "through talking, with a great show of unconventionality, about the fulfilment of self." He was "the spokesman of those individuals whose discontent with themselves and with existing conditions urges them to rebellion, but who lack either the religious faith or the intellectual power to force their destinies to a happy issue." Such "fevered souls and yeasty minds," the critic declares, tend to take



From a stereograph, copyright, by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

HENRIK IBSEN DURING HIS LAST DAYS.

"It is doubtful," says one critic, "if he ever felt a passion of tenderness, of gentle, kindly feeling for mankind, and it is certain that he had not an atom of humor."

the line of least resistance, and "Ibsen indicated it for them in declaring that the ego should have its chance tho the heavens were to fall." In further depreciation the writer adds:

"He was a born provincial, and a provincial pettiness limits the effect of all his plays. These leave the impression, not of a genius for taking wide and penetrating views, but of a talent for dramatizing episodes of human weakness, wrong-headedness, viciousness, or flat stupidity, as the case may be."

"The later years of the nineteenth century were ripe for the unsettling ministrations of men like Nietzsche and Ibsen, men keen on meeting the animal in man halfway, and on throwing a glamour of 'naturalness' over its lustful affirmations and its callous rejection of undesired obligations. In other words, Ibsen came to tell thousands just what they wanted to be told. He delivered his 'message' with the more aplomb because he was himself an egoist not only from theory, but from the promptings of his nature. His recently published letters have shown with what sublime selfishness he pursued his career. He was as cold as a fish and as hard as nails. It is doubtful if he ever felt a passion of tenderness, of gentle, kindly feeling for mankind, and it is certain that he had not an atom of humor. There is something ironical about the fate which promises to overtake him. He wrapped his works in an appalling solemnity, and the world is learning to laugh at his portentous assumptions. His faithful followers have emulated, and some of them still emulate, his owl's gravity, but the Ibsen hypothesis has for some time been running emptyings, and is now dwindling away in the shrill nonsense of a Bernard Shaw. The time will come when men will wonder why they listened with so much patience to the Scandinavian oracle."

WHEN JOURNALISM BECOMES LITERATURE.

RUDYARD KIPLING, to judge from his brilliant and characteristic speech at the recent annual banquet of the Royal Academy in London, acquiesces in the verdict of those pessimistic critics who proclaim the decadence of modern authorship. The backbone of his address was a brace of parables which, if we interpret them aright, emphasize the dependence of literature on the life of the nation. He would have literature stand on the claim to be the record of the nation's life; and he would have the nation's life such that its record should be literature. After acknowledging the gulf that separates "even the least of those who do things worthy to be written about from even the best of those who have written things worthy to be talked about," Mr. Kipling proceeds to his first parable, which is recorded as follows in the *London Times*:

"There is an ancient legend which tells us that when a man first achieved a most notable deed he wished to explain to his tribe what he had done. As soon as he began to speak, however, he was smitten with dumbness, he lacked words, and sat down. Then there arose—according to the story—a masterless man, one who had taken no part in the action of his fellow, who had no special virtues, but afflicted—that is the phrase—with the magic of the necessary words. He saw, he told, he described the merits of the notable deed in such a fashion, we are assured, that the words 'became alive and walked up and down in the hearts of all his hearers.' Thereupon, the tribe seeing that the words were certainly alive, and fearing lest the man with the words would hand down untrue tales about them to their children, they took and killed him. But later they saw that the magic was in the words, not in the man."

He goes on to say:

"We have progressed in many directions since the time of this early and destructive criticism, but so far we do not seem to have found a sufficient substitute for the necessary word as the final record to which all achievement must look. Even to-day, when all is done, those who have done it must wait until all has been said by the masterless man with the words."

"The record of the tribe is its enduring literature. The magic of literature lies in the words, and not in any man. Witness, a thousand excellent, strenuous words can leave us quite cold or put

us to sleep, whereas a bare half-hundred words breathed upon by some man in his agony, or in his exaltation, or in his idleness, ten generations ago, can still lead whole nations into and out of captivity, can open to us the doors of three worlds, or stir us so intolerably that we can scarcely abide to look at our own souls.

"It is a miracle—one that happens very seldom. But secretly each one of the masterless men with the words has hope, or has had hope, that the miracle may be wrought again through him. And why not? If a tinker in Bedford gaol, if a pamphleteering shopkeeper pilloried in London, if a muzzy Scotsman, if a despised German Jew, or a condemned French thief, or an English admiralty official with a taste for letters can be miraculously afflicted with the magic of the necessary words, why not any man at any time? Our world, which is only concerned in the perpetuation of the record, sanctions that hope as kindly and just as cruelly as nature sanctions love. All it suggests is that the man with the words shall wait upon the man of achievement, and step by step with him try to tell the story to the tribe. All it demands is that the magic of every word shall be tried out to the uttermost by every means fair and foul that the mind of man can suggest.

"There is no room, and the world insists that there shall be no room, for pity, for mercy, for respect, for fear, or even for loyalty between man and his fellow man, when the record of the tribe comes to be written. That record must satisfy, at all costs to the word and to the man behind the word. It must satisfy alike the keenest vanity and the deepest self-knowledge of the present; it must satisfy also the most shameless curiosity of the future. When it has done this, it is literature of which it will be said in due time that it fitly represents its age."

Then Mr. Kipling comes to his second parable, which reads as follows:

"A few weeks ago, in a land where the magic of words is peculiarly potent and far-reaching, there was a tribe that wanted rain, and the rain-doctors set about getting it. To a certain extent the rain-doctors succeeded. But the rain their magic brought was not a full, driving downpour that tells of large prosperity; it was patchy, local, circumscribed, and uncertain. There were unhealthy little squalls blowing about the country and doing damage. Whole districts were flooded out by waterspouts, and other districts annoyed by trickling showers, soon dried by the sun.

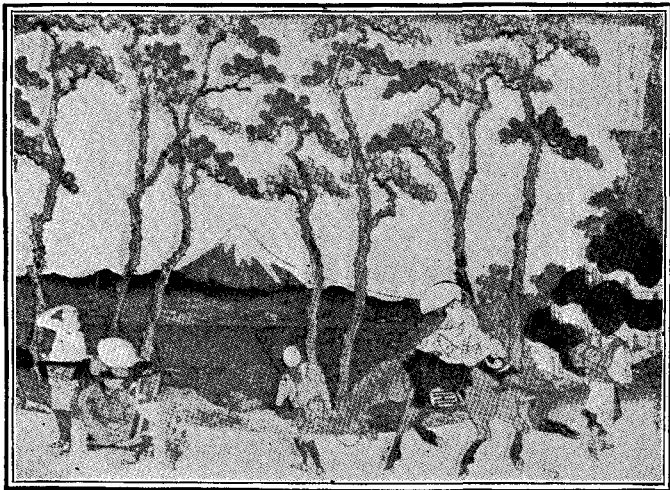
"And so the tribe went to the rain-doctors, being very angry, and they said: 'What is this rain that you make? You did not make rain like this in the time of our fathers. What have you been doing?' And the rain-doctors said: 'We have been making our proper magic. Supposing you tell us what you have been doing lately!' And the tribe said: 'Oh, our head men have been running about hunting jackals, and our little people have been running about chasing grasshoppers! What has that to do with your rain-making?' 'It has everything to do with it,' said the rain-doctors. 'Just as long as your head men run about hunting jackals, and just as long as your little people run about chasing grasshoppers, just so long will the rain fall in this manner.'"

In this Academy speech, says the *London Outlook*, Mr. Kipling gave incidentally "his own apologia and his own definition." "His splendid tho dangerous achievement," it adds, "is to have made the heart of journalism into literature." To quote further from this comment:

"Mr. Kipling is the first essayer of what may be called permanent journalism. Of course many of the best things have made a first appearance in newspapers, but no one before has made the dominant note of journalism itself the distinctive quality of the thing that means to be permanent literature. The 'Fleet-in-Being,' the 'Recessional,' half the far-flung stories are the issue of a struggle to find the heart of permanence in the routine of the tribe's work. The special correspondent, if in the hurly-burly of particular skirmishes he can keep his eye on the creative spirit of empire, may under the gift of the word write a tribal record which shall be honored as literature forever. It is superfluous to take the bread out of the mouth of posterity by attempting to decide how much of Mr. Kipling's work will be accepted among the records; but at the lowest, in spite of leading articles in rime and music-hall doggerel, he has shown the thing to be possible and splendid."

THE FINEST FLOWERING OF DEMOCRATIC ART.

DECLARED by connoisseurs to be "the highest form of democratic art known to the world," the color-prints of Japan not only carry an esthetic message to the Western world, but epitomize, in a sense, the history of the evolution of Japanese democracy. Color-printing, writes Alma A. Rogers in *The Pacific*



ONE OF A SERIES OF THIRTY-SIX VIEWS OF FUJI, BY HOKUSAI, THE MOST FAMOUS OF THE COLOR-PRINT ARTISTS.

Monthly (Portland, Ore.), was the first expression of the popular mind in Japan. "The people were its creators and patrons." It was of them, by them, and for them, and furnishes so complete a record of the two centuries during which it flourished that "if all other documents were swept away the life and spirit of those times could be revived from the prints now extant." This art, the writer goes on to tell us, originated about 1650, in Yeddo, whence it spread rapidly throughout the Empire. From the beginning, we read, the new art met with the contempt of the nobles, who had their own art, a thousand years old, flowing through schools established when the Buddhistic religion was carried to the shores of Japan—an art "symbolic and mystical, and quite beyond the understanding of the masses." So established was the Samurai's contempt for the popular art, says the writer, that only of recent years has he been able to see any virtue in the color-prints of his country. Some peculiarities of the Japanese prints are explained in the following paragraph:

"We look in vain for portraits among the color-prints. A portrait, to the Occidental artist, is a means of presenting emotion, temperament, character, physical form. The Japanese ideal effaces all these. It strives to be impersonal, to repress emotion, to lose the particular in the general. Hence the artist draws types, not individuals. Hence also the disregard of anatomical drawing and the ignoring of the nude, facts curiously opposite to the ideals of the ancient Greeks, the familiar prototypes of the Japanese, whose devotion to the human form has given the world its masterpieces in marble. The aim of these artists is to suggest, rather than to delineate. The Japanese mind seems to abhor artistic details as nature is supposed to abhor a vacuum. Its sensitiveness to beauty is so keen that a hint only of the artist's idea is required; imagination will supply the rest."

The mastery of line shown by these artists, we read, is said to be developed by the Japanese alphabet, "the strokes of the brush required in its representation being identical with the line of the artist." We learn also that at about the time Hokusai, the most famous master of the color-print, was born—that is to say, about the middle of the eighteenth century—the art found a new subject. We read:

"Landscape, which earlier was treated merely as an accessory, began to be painted for itself. The actors, the belles, the scenes of domestic life, picnics, and tea-house revels had had their day.

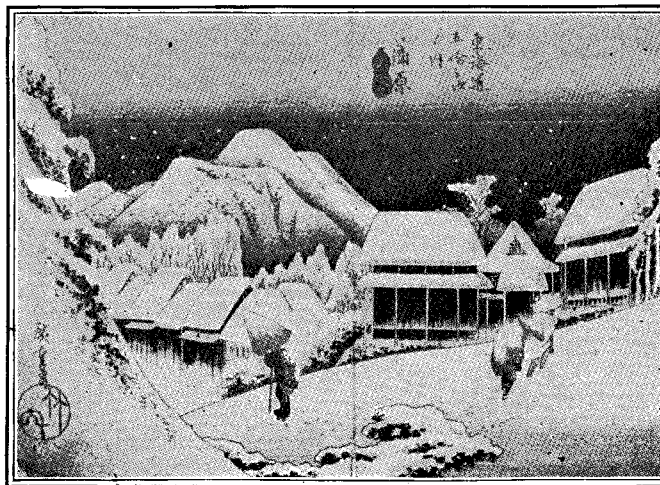
The spirit of the people was growing stronger, and in the restless search for expression it turned to the world of nature. Traveling became the fashion. One writer says that for a time the nation was turned into a band of pilgrims bent on exploring every corner of the island domain. Further they could not go, for all this happened during that strange sleep in Japan's history known as her period of seclusion. No foreigner dared enter the ports of the kingdom, and no native dared set foot outside its shores. But the royal prohibition did not fall on exploration within the bounds. The art of illustration naturally followed. The favorite scenes visited were reproduced in the color-prints and also in books. . . .

"Hiroshige, the last great master after Hokusai, brought the study of landscape to a perfection that has won for him the distinction of the artist of snow, mist, and rain. He renders atmospheric effects with subtlety and charm and in a scale of color totally new to the Japanese schools, giving to objects their natural tones, instead of the customary modified washes. His biographers claim for him that he worked out the scale of color values in advance of the modern French schools. He is said to have painted forty different kinds of snow."

Of the influence of Japanese color-prints on the art of the outside world the writer says:

"A few prints had found their way into Europe, gathered in the portfolios of travelers, before the Great Peace shut out the world. After the opening of the treaty ports the art stream flowed out again, finding a center in France. Without attempting to fix the mooted degree of influence on the modern French schools, or in the case of individual artists, one thing may be said: The color-prints have unquestionably affected the book illustrations and posters of our own time. Critical opinion affirms their positive influence on the color sense of the world, and sees in the Japanese print the parent of the modern poster. That principle of their art which eliminates all detail not actually essential, concentrating on the particular idea to be presented, is in accordance with the methods of our best artists of to-day."

Professor Skeat on Spelling Reform.—When so eminent an authority as the Rev. Walter William Skeat, professor of Anglo-Saxon in Cambridge University, states that the history of our language is more widely known in America than in England, the statement must be regarded as something more than a whimsical opinion. An Englishman, says Professor Skeat, would "hardly even understand" a statement



FROM A PRINT BY HIROSHIGE, KNOWN AS THE ARTIST OF SNOW, MIST, AND RAIN. HE WAS A CONTEMPORARY OF HOKUSAI.

made by an American university president to the effect that in American universities "English takes the first place." In view of these facts, as Professor Skeat points out in an address before the British Academy on the problem of spelling, it would not be surprising or inappropriate if America should lead the way in spelling reform.

He admits that, altho the subject has been under consideration

in England at various times during the last forty years, "as far as any practical results are concerned, no observable progress has been made." But as regards the theory of it, he asserts, "a good deal has been achieved." It is generally agreed, among the students of spelling, says Professor Skeat (as reported in the London *Athenæum*), that the best kind of reform would be "one in which the symbols employed should represent the sounds of spoken Latin of the Augustan age." But the very great changes that have taken place in the values of English vowels are such as to render a scheme of the sort "extremely unacceptable to an Englishman." Failing this, Professor Skeat contends that it ought to be possible so to amend our modern spelling as to render it "more consistent and less chaotic and grotesque." We read further:

"For practical purposes, all spelling reform has been made impossible by the hostile action of the press. Such opposition is unintelligent, and due to the fact that the number of journalists acquainted with the principles of phonetics is very limited. The only remedy is that a knowledge of phonetics should become more general. It is not unlikely that a marked and rapid advance in this science would result from an adoption in our schools of a Roman pronunciation of Latin. This would at once illuminate our perceptions of written symbols and enable us to see their true and historical meaning."

THE TRUE APPROACH TO ART.

IN these days, when opinions are expected from everybody upon every subject, it is complained that the average judgment of art quite misses the mark. One reason, alleged by Robert Clermont Witt in a volume entitled "How to Look at Pictures," is that the literature of art, voluminous as it is, has not properly instructed the lay observer how to take the artist's view of the subject. When the average layman is not absolutely helpless in the presence of a picture, "conscious that some wonderful power lies hidden" in it did he but "know the charmed word to release it," he is apt to sum up whatever appreciation he is capable of in some expression of personal preference "too capricious, too purely personal, to claim confidence in its justice or intelligence." This latter charge is reiterated by the American critic Mr. Charles H. Caffin in a book of similar import called "How to Study Pictures." He declares that people generally judge works of art in quite the wrong way, for "they look at them only through their own eyes and like or dislike a picture according as it does or does not suit their own fancy." "What they ought to do," he adds, "is to try and see it through the eyes of the artist who painted it." People who do not, whether from wilfulness or ignorance, try to take the artist's point of view, he says, are very apt to tell you: "'Oh, I don't know anything about painting, but I know what I like;'" which is their way of saying, 'If I don't like it right off, I don't care to be bothered to like it at all.'" Of such Mr. Caffin says:

"Such an attitude of mind cuts one off from growth and development, for it is as much as to say, 'I am very well satisfied with myself, and quite indifferent to the experiences and feelings of other men.' Yet it is just this experience and feeling of another man which a picture gives us. If you consider a moment you will understand why. The world itself is a vast panorama, and from it the painter selects his subject; not to copy it exactly, since it

would be impossible for him to do this, even if he tried. How could he represent, for example, each blade of grass, each leaf upon a tree? So what he does is to represent the subject as he sees it, as it appeals to his sympathy or interest; and if twelve artists painted the same landscape, the result would be twelve different pictures, differing according to the way in which each man had been impressed by the scene; in fact, according to his separate point of view or separate way of seeing it, influenced by his individual experience and feeling. . . .

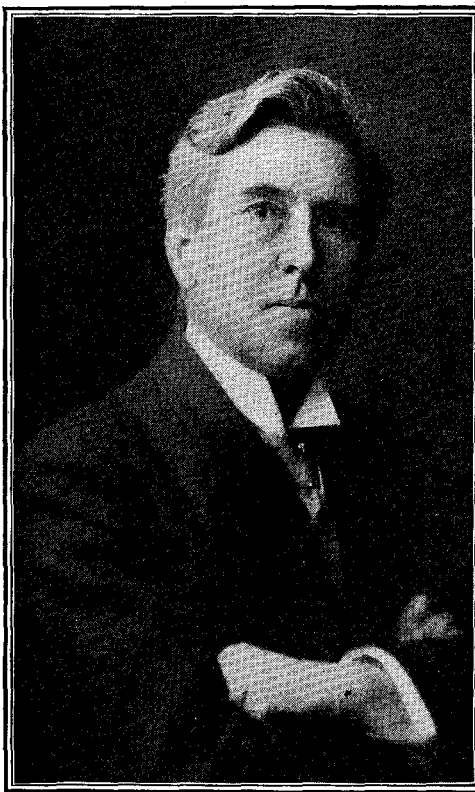
"Since none of us can include in ourselves the whole range of possible experience and feeling, it is through the experience and feeling of others that we deepen and refine our own. It is this that we should look to pictures to accomplish, which, as you will acknowledge, is a very different thing from offhand like or dislike. For example, we may not be attracted at first, but we reason with ourselves: 'No doubt this picture meant a good deal to the man who painted it; it embodies his experience of the world and his feeling toward the subject. It represents, in fact, a revelation of the man himself; and, if it is true that 'the noblest study of mankind is man,' then possibly in the study of man, as revealed in his work, there may be interest for me.'"

Personal like or dislike is the point of view which generally first finds expression, and this, points out Mr. Witt, is the most rudimentary form of criticism. When appreciation rests content with having arrived at that point the case is hopeless. There is, however, something to be said for the personal point of view, a sense in which it is seen to contain "something of the stuff of which criticism is made," as is shown in the following citation:

"Representing as it usually does an unreasoned and unintelligent personal prejudice in favor of any particular picture or school, it is valueless. Based, on the other hand, on experience, observation, careful comparison, and study, it becomes the last word of art criticism.

Praise or blame should, therefore, be not the first, but the last point of view from which to regard pictures. The desire to understand should precede the wish to extol or condemn. Full understanding should in its attitude be appreciative rather than condemnatory. *Tout comprendre est tout pardonner* applies in art as in morals, and altho this habit of mind can be exaggerated, may even lead to that 'indifferent and tepid appreciation of all and sundry, especially if consecrated by age,' which in the end is destructive of the best interests of art, the general tendency, at least among beginners, is to err on the side of extreme severity and wholesale condemnation. It is far easier to observe faults than to recognize excellencies. It is not always easy to remember that even if the picture as a whole fails to please, it may contain charming passages of color or subtleties of drawing which render it worthy of attention. On the other hand, the first impression of a seemingly attractive *ensemble* may prove unable to bear closer analysis. We do not, indeed, feel in sympathy with every picture or even with every school of painting. The personal equation is too strong for that. But we can at least appreciate admirable qualities, whether in technic or style, wherever they exist. Some pictures there are to which, like certain books, we feel always drawn, in whose presence we enjoy a peculiar sense of intimacy and well-being. With these we like to live. Such inclinations are purely individual. But no such personal considerations can affect the question of the real value of a picture, tho the test is too often applied."

Mr. Witt classes among "the most pathetic figures in the world" those uncomprehending slaves of the guide-book who are to be seen in any picture-gallery wandering blankly from canvas to canvas.



MR. CHARLES H. CAFFIN,
Who pleads for a more intelligent attitude on the part of
the picture-viewing public.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE BROTHERS WRIGHT AND THEIR FLYING-MACHINE.

THE Wright brothers, whose aeroplane has been so widely heralded as the first practical solution of the problem of aviation—the first machine heavier than air, to fly with a human passenger—are thus described in an article by E. B. Grimes in *The Technical World Magazine* (Chicago, June):

"Wilbur and Orville Wright are men of thirty-nine and thirty-five years of age, respectively. Wilbur was born in Millville, Ind., and his brother in Dayton, where the family has resided for years. While they were still young boys, their father, Bishop Milton Wright, brought home with him as presents to his sons a couple of specimens of Penaud's helicoptere, or lifting-screws, an ingenious toy which, operated by rubber cords, is able to raise itself in the air. At once both the boys were fascinated. They took the toy carefully apart, built others like it, and even attempted to build larger models on the same plan. They found, however, that lifting-screws materially larger than the original would not fly. And from that time on, the idea of some day solving the problem of flight has been in their minds.

"After finishing their studies at the Dayton High School, the Wright brothers entered a printing-office in that city and learned the trade of compositors. Later they were for some time employed in the office of *The Conservator*, a United Brethren church paper, at that time published by their father. With the coming of the bicycle craze, they opened a shop for the sale and repair of wheels, as being more in line with their natural taste for mechanics. All this time they were earnest students of aeronautics, and they have gathered a large and comprehensive collection of literature on the subject.

"For the past four years they have devoted practically all of their time to the perfection of their air-ship. When it became evident that success was near, if not already accomplished, they received several offers of financial backing, but declined them all, preferring to depend entirely on their own resources.

"They live in a modest home in Dayton, with their aged father and one sister, who is a teacher of Latin in the Dayton High School. From the beginning, they have had the support and encouragement of their family in the work; and now, when their invention is perfected, and man's mastery of the upper air is within sight, they share with father and sister the congratulations and more substantial rewards which are coming to them from all parts of the world."

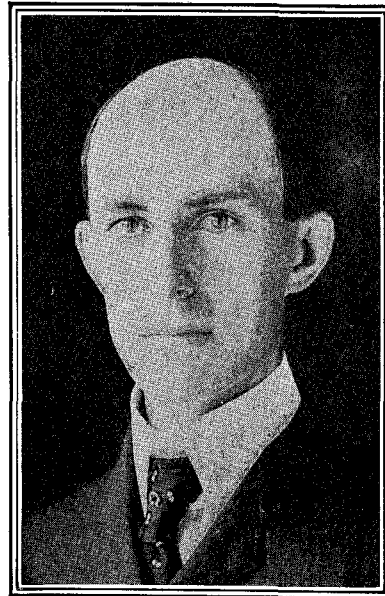


ORVILLE WRIGHT.

"It may be said, however, that the Wright flyer is constructed of spruce wood, second-growth ash, steel wire, heavy muslin, and a very small percentage of metal. It is not at all bird-like in shape, early experiments having demonstrated that it was not feasible to build such a machine when more than thirty or forty pounds was to be carried. Imagine to yourself a structure about

eighteen feet long, consisting chiefly of an upper and a lower deck of rectangular framework, the width of each being about seven feet. The two decks are about three feet apart and are held together by uprights, between which are stretched small wings or slats, like those of an old-fashioned window blind.

"In the center, between the two decks, is located the gasoline motor that drives the propellers, which are placed immediately below the upper deck. The operator reclines at full length on the lower deck, face downward."



WILBUR WRIGHT.

The statement has been widely made that the reason for all this secrecy was that the brothers were trying to sell the invention to the French Government, whose representatives already had an option which they were about to take up. According to *Cosmos* (Paris), however, the option was held by a syndicate of French aeronauts, and it has already been allowed to lapse. Says this journal:

"We shall not have the aeroplane of the Wright brothers! The French syndicate deposited to the account of the inventors, a few weeks ago, a check for 25,000 francs [\$5,000], representing the price agreed upon for the option; but a correspondent of *L'Auto* affirms that the option has now lapsed and that, the syndicate not having been able to get together the purchase price, the brothers are free to make what disposition they please of their invention. . . .

"This new and unexpected turn of affairs will be satisfactory to those of our compatriots who thought that the million to be given to the Dayton inventors would have been better used in encouraging the work of French investigators. But we may foresee that the million will stay in the pockets of its present possessors and that our national inventors will not see a very little bit of it.

"But if it was a gold-mine they were looking for, how many millions would France furnish!"—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

"Flying" Snakes.—The word "flying" is loosely applied to several creatures that have the power of sustaining themselves in the air during long leaps, or of breaking a fall, by some peculiar disposition or posture that furnishes a resistance to the atmosphere. We may therefore justify the name "flying snakes" given in *Knowledge and Scientific News* (London, May) to certain tree snakes of Borneo of which Dr. R. Lydekker writes in its columns as follows:

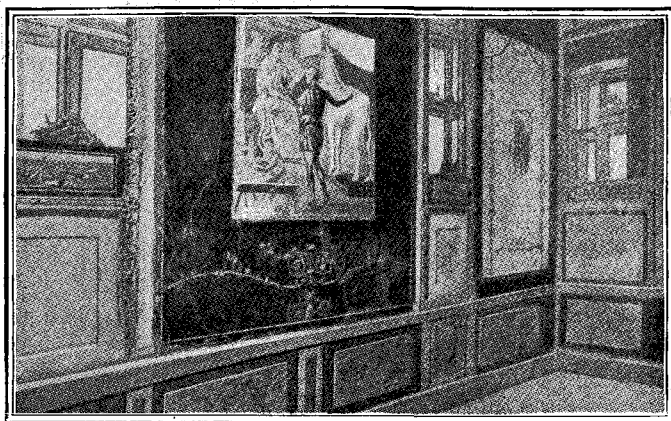
"Altho the alleged flying powers of certain Malay frogs is now generally considered to be a myth, according to Mr. R. Shelford, who recently read a note on the subject before the London Zoological Society, three tree-snakes from Borneo are stated by the natives (and native testimony has, very generally at least, a foundation of truth) to be possessed of the power of taking flying leaps from the boughs of trees to the ground. . . . In all three of these, the scales on the lower surface of the body are provided with a suture or hinge-line on each side; and by means of a muscular contraction these scales can be drawn inward, so that the whole lower surface becomes quite concave and the snake itself may be compared to a rod of bamboo bisected longitudinally. By experiments on *Chrysophelea ornata* it was seen that the snake when falling from a height descended not in writhing coils, but with the body held stiff and rigid, and that the line of the fall was at an angle to a straight line from the point of departure to the ground. In the author's opinion it is highly probable that the concave

ventral surface of the snake helps to buoy it up in its fall, as it can be shown that a longitudinally bisected rod of bamboo falls more slowly than an undivided rod of equal weight."

UNDOING SOME OLD WORK OF VESUVIUS.

THE publication of the first parts of the magnificent work on the Pompeian antiquities, edited by Comm. N. Lecaldano and entitled "Monumenta Pompeiana," suggests to a reviewer in *La Nature* (Paris) a description of the modern methods of preserving and exhibiting the Pompeian frescoes which are so much superior to the processes formerly in use that without them the "Monumenta" could scarcely have been compiled. This writer, E. A. Martel, says:

"The 'Monumenta Pompeiana' show the enormous advantage of the present processes of excavation and conservation, especially as regards the delicate frescoes or mural paintings that adorned all the Pompeian houses, but nowhere with so great variety and profusion as at the house of the Vettii. Formerly when one of these frescoes was unearthed, an entire panel of the wall that supported it was cut out and transported to the Bourbon Museum at Naples to insure its preservation; now the walls are no longer furrowed with these great holes to be filled later with frightful white plaster. The paintings are left in place, and the room is closed or provided with a guard against the depredations



POMPEIAN INTERIOR SHOWING FRESCO (THE BULL OF PHALARIS).

of visitors. This is not difficult, but the matter of protection against the weather is more serious.

"The methods adopted for the preservation of the Pompeian frescoes vary according to circumstances. If the painting is on a dry wall it is sufficient to roof the apartment and to coat the painting, especially in the summer season, with a solution of wax in refined benzine—a very effective method, as experience has shown, of preserving and reviving colors.

"But unfortunately most of the walls at Pompeii are exposed to deterioration from dampness. To ward off its effects the roofing of the room is not sufficient; the painted wall must be disconnected from the ground, and for the old masonry to which it adheres must be substituted modern brickwork. The isolation from the ground is effected by using sheet lead, hollow brick, or some such material. When the condition of the wall, or of the entire structure, is not such as to warrant keeping the fresco in place, and if it is important either from an art standpoint or from that of archeology, it is removed by a process both simple and sure. The painting is strengthened with an adherent frame, capable of keeping the work intact. Then at the back the old wall is very carefully demolished until the outer layer is laid bare, and for it is substituted a quickly setting plaster-of-Paris. The outer coating that bears the painting sticks to the hardened plaster, and thus the painting may be taken to a museum when it is impossible to leave it in place.

"It goes without saying that these manipulations, which are quite as delicate as those necessary to replace the canvas in an old painting, are not executed as quickly as they have been described. . . . The reader may imagine the care and patience required thus to revivify these fragile works of art more than 1,800 years old."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TREPASS BY TELEPHONE.

THE privileges and rights among themselves of the people who use the telephone have not yet been well defined by legal decisions. A Massachusetts judge has ruled that a husband can not sue for trespass a wife whose malice takes the form of "calling him up" at all hours of the day and night to express her private opinion of his character, but he adds that trespass by telephone is not only a possibility but sometimes a wrong for which suit can be brought and damages collected. He says, as quoted in *Telephony* (Chicago):

"I think that one having a telephone in his house could enjoin a person from continuously ringing him up day and night upon unimportant matters which he had no right to do, to the loss of sleep and rest to the occupant and to his great annoyance."

The journal just mentioned comments on this as follows:

"As a specimen of Bostonian English, that is not likely to excite the envy of other cities, and it is just a bit Rooseveltian to say that a person can be enjoined from doing what he has no right to do, but, these inconsequential details apart, the statement tends to support the hope that the law as claimed is common sense, formulated, defined, and enforced. Every one of us who works within hearing distance of a telephone knows perfectly well that trespass can be committed over it from other ends of innumerable wires and by anybody inclined to that particular form of crime.

"For some mysterious reason probably connected with the fact that the telephone is still something of a wonder to and therefore highly respected by us all, there is a certain compulsion about every 'call' and they are almost invariably 'answered,' at whatever loss of time or convenience. Thus do people easily get into communication with those whom they could otherwise approach only with difficulty or not at all. There really ought to be some sort of responsibility imposed upon 'callers'—an obligation to justify their procedure in some such way as all other personal contacts of an analogous kind must be justified—that is, by friendship, acquaintance, or the existence of such legitimate business as would warrant a like demand upon the attention of the person called. Of course, no hard-and-fast line could be drawn between propriety and trespass, but the present utter lawlessness in the matter is already highly unsatisfactory and is steadily getting more so as the number of telephones increases. The right of privacy is worth protecting."

LEISURELY WAR-SHIP CONSTRUCTION IN FRANCE.

A WAR-SHIP that is out of date before she is finished might well have been left unbuilt. We hear some complaints along this line about our own vessels, but it would appear that the French hold the record for slowness. Their crack cruiser *Renan* will probably take about eight years to build, so that when put in commission she will be outclassed by English ships planned long after her inception. Attention to this fact was called in England by *The Evening Standard* (London), and the French journals are now sorrowfully admitting it. Says *Engineering* (London, May 11) in an editorial on the subject:

"This ship was begun in 1902, and will not be actually finished until 1908; the result will probably be that somewhere about the beginning of 1910 the French navy will be augmented by a vessel which will have cost £1,480,000 sterling, and which will be practically old-fashioned and out-of-date before she is fairly in commission.

"The price, to English ideas, certainly seems excessive, to use no stronger language, when we consider what France is to get for nearly a million and a half sterling. . . . Speaking on the subject of slowness of construction, the *Temps* says: 'We should like to be in a position to contradict the English journal (*The Evening Standard*), but we are obliged to admit that we build slowly, too slowly—far more slowly than should any Power which desires to possess a real war fleet; and, what is worst of all, more slowly than some other nations whose resources are really inferior to our own.

"We build slower than England, Germany, the United States,

or Japan; and of these four Powers, two—Germany and Japan—have naval budgets smaller than ours; at all events, up to the present the credits voted for new construction are smaller, from which we deduce that not only do we build more slowly, but that what we do build costs us more money."

What are the reasons for this state of things? *Engineering* goes on to give some of them. It says:

"The French shipbuilding industry is neither so well organized nor so well furnished as is that of England, and the cause thereof is not far to seek; in England, at all events for some considerable number of years now, a certain continuity of naval policy has been followed by the responsible authorities of the nation, whereas in France no man could tell what the morrow might bring forth. . . . Uncertainty, lack of any guaranty for the future, is the most deadly of all diseases from which a constructive policy can suffer; and thus it has been in France that, while other nations have been going ahead with a certain rhythmical expansion, her progress, such as it has been, has been by fits and starts. . . .

"Apart from the industrial question, there is another, equally grave, which vexes the souls of constructors and economists in France; this is the want of foresight on the part of those who are responsible for war-ship construction. It is bad enough to work by fits and starts, to have a hot fit followed by a cold one in voting credits in the Chamber, but worst of all is it when, by want of ordinary prudence, ships are kept waiting after they are built. . . .

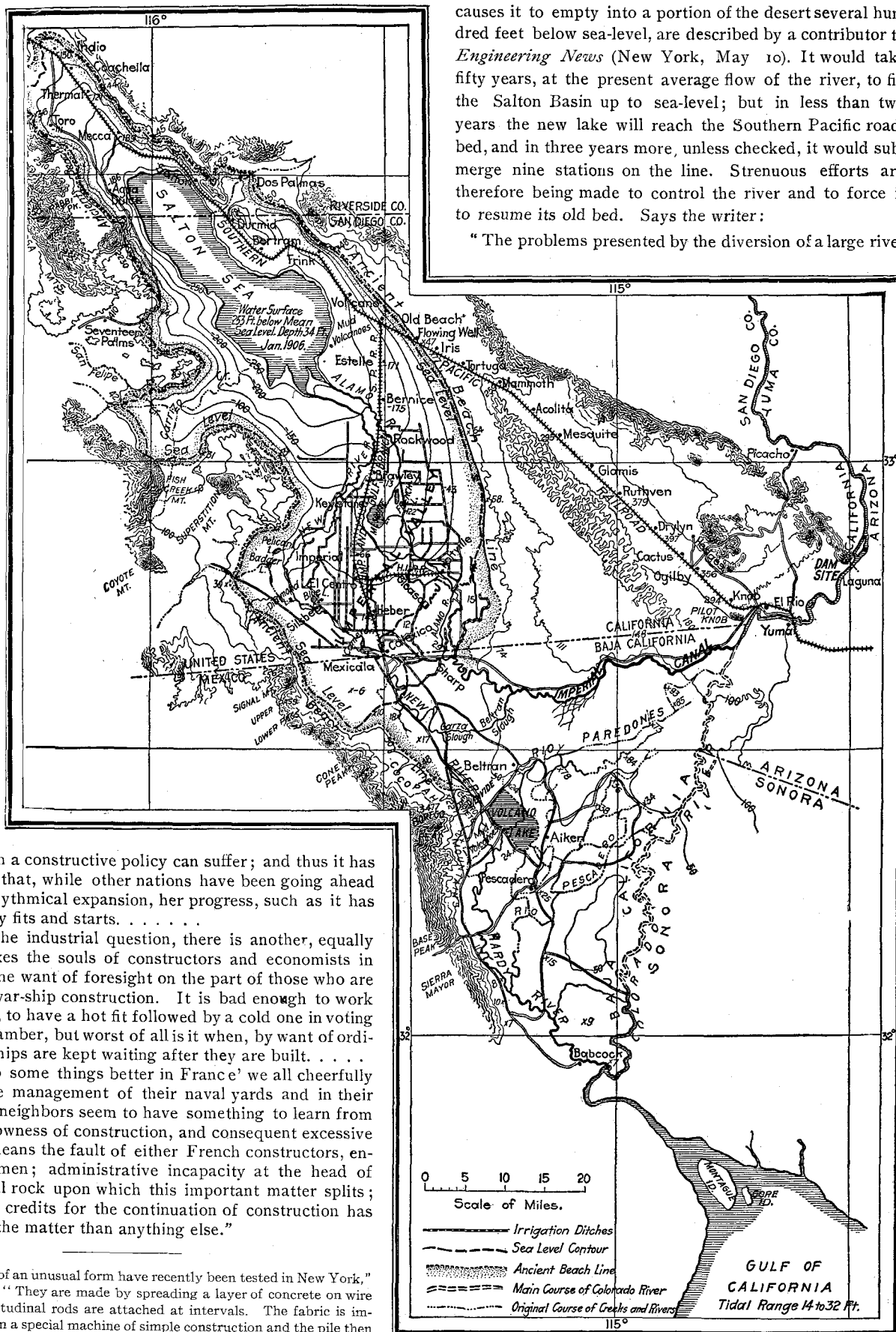
"That 'they do some things better in France' we all cheerfully admit, but in the management of their naval yards and in their shipbuilding our neighbors seem to have something to learn from outside. The slowness of construction, and consequent excessive cost, are by no means the fault of either French constructors, engineers, or workmen; administrative incapacity at the head of affairs is the real rock upon which this important matter splits; and insecurity of credits for the continuation of construction has more to do with the matter than anything else."

"CONCRETE piles of an unusual form have recently been tested in New York," says *The Iron Age*. "They are made by spreading a layer of concrete on wire fabric to which longitudinal rods are attached at intervals. The fabric is immediately rolled up in a special machine of simple construction and the pile then laid aside to harden. It thus contains in addition to the fabric any desired number of vertical rods. In a cross-section of the pile the fabric lies spirally from the inside to the exterior of the concrete. If so desired any one of the rods may be made a hollow tube, thus allowing for the use of the water-jet process for sinking the pile."

TRYING TO STOP THE GROWTH OF A NEW LAKE.

THE origin and growth of the so-called Salton Sea, formed by a diversion of the Colorado River that causes it to empty into a portion of the desert several hundred feet below sea-level, are described by a contributor to *Engineering News* (New York, May 10). It would take fifty years, at the present average flow of the river, to fill the Salton Basin up to sea-level; but in less than two years the new lake will reach the Southern Pacific road-bed, and in three years more, unless checked, it would submerge nine stations on the line. Strenuous efforts are therefore being made to control the river and to force it to resume its old bed. Says the writer:

"The problems presented by the diversion of a large river



RECONNAISSANCE MAP OF THE SALTON SINK, CALIFORNIA.

(Redrawn from advance sheet of U. S. Geological Survey; W. Carvel Hall, topographer. Elevations and topography in Mexico are approximate.)

in an alluvial or delta plain are well illustrated in the difficulties now existing on the Lower Colorado.

"This river is heavily laden with fine sediment and has, during the past centuries, built up an enormous delta of this material. Like other alluvial rivers of similar nature, its channel was a groove on the top of a very broad ridge. It differs from other alluvial streams, however, in possessing, as a possible outlet, a large basin which is much below sea-level and which greatly complicates the problem of its control.

"When an attempt was made to divert the waters into a canal in an alluvial bank without any dam a great difficulty was presented in the fact that such water as was diverted into the canal was checked in its velocity and, consequently, tended to deposit its great load of sediment, which rapidly filled the canal. Constant effort was required to keep this open. This tendency was combated by building new headings for the canal at points where a greater declivity could be obtained and by providing a much larger and deeper canal prism. The introduction of gates into the canal also had a tendency to check the velocity of the water and to produce eddies, and consequent deposition of mud around the gates. These were quickly silted up and rendered useless. It was found much easier to maintain a channel without any gates.

"Finally, a very large and deep prism without gates was constructed at a point on Mexican soil where a good fall could be given the canal, and it was found that at ordinary stages the scouring effect was sufficient to keep the canal open, and the question of sedimentation was thus triumphantly solved.

"As soon, however, as a rise in the river occurred, a new difficulty was presented: the enormous volume of water and the high grade produced a scouring effect, which, in turn, increased the volume of water and aggravated the conditions, resulting in the diversion of the entire Colorado River to the Salton Desert, of which so much has recently been published."

It would thus seem impossible to provide a permanent and safe diversion from this river in an alluvial bank. Owing to the sedimentation at low water and the erosion at high water, no combination of conditions can be safe without a heading founded upon rock. No less than six unsuccessful attempts, we are told, have been made to control the river and force it to take its old channel. In the seventh, which is now in progress, the plan is to make a heading in rock, which, it is hoped, will succeed. To quote further:

"Much speculation has occurred regarding the probable result of continued failure to control the river. The accompanying map shows that from the point of diversion, near Yuma, to the margin of Salton Sea, the distance is about the same as that to the Gulf of California, while the fall is 253 feet greater, or nearly three times as much as the fall through the old channel to the sea. Under such circumstances, of course, the river is cutting rapidly, and the bottom of the river at Yuma is two or three feet lower than it was before the diversion. This progressive deepening renders the rectification of the river more and more difficult as time passes on, and it becomes a problem of interest and importance to predict what will happen if control of the river be not successfully accomplished.

"A survey has been recently made of the Salton Basin by Mr. W. Carvel Hall, a topographer of the United States Geological Survey, and the results are shown on the map. Fifty-foot contours were carefully located for the area below sea-level, and the old beach line, 30 feet above sea-level, was also located. Mr. Hall has also made an estimate of the time that will be required to fill the basin to various levels under certain assumptions, which are as nearly correct as existing data permit. . . .

"In less than two years, unless checked, the basin will be filled to an elevation 200 feet below the sea-level. This will submerge considerable portions of the Southern Pacific Railroad along its latest location. In five years, if the river is still unchecked, the basin will be filled to an elevation of 150 feet below sea-level, which will submerge other portions of the railroad and the stations of Rockwood, Bernice, Estelle, Volcano, Frink, Bertram, Durmid, Salton, and Mecca. It would take about fifty years, however, for the river to fill the basin up to sea-level, and after that the filling would be very slow, the evaporation probably being nearly equal to the average inflow, at an elevation of eight feet above sea-level. The heavy interest of the Southern Pacific Company in controlling the river is sufficient guaranty that it will be accomplished at an early day."

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT AND THE SOLAR CORONA.

IF we are to believe Mr. A. Hausky, whose observations on the zodiacal light from the summit of Mont Blanc two years ago attracted much attention, both this phenomenon and the solar corona are of the nature of permanent solar auroral displays, being due to the same cause as the earth's polar auroras—namely, bombardment by flying particles from the sun. Mr. Hausky's theory, which is noticed in *Cosmos* (Paris, March 31), makes use of the recent discoveries regarding the constitution of matter, the pressure exerted by light, etc. Says the paper just mentioned:

"Hausky thinks that the zodiacal light, the solar corona, and the polar aurora are all electric phenomena. According to the new theories of ions and electrons, the sun is sending from its surface in all directions very small particles carrying charges of negative electricity; detached from the solar surface, particularly in regions where solar activity is most intense, these particles, having diameters less than a micron, are repelled by the pressure of the light and move with a speed of several thousands of kilometers per second. To them are due the phenomena of the corona and the zodiacal light; also, when they reach the earth, they produce the polar auroras and the other manifestations of terrestrial electricity.

"It is well known that the solar corona sends into space irregular rays which sometimes extend to a distance of 12 solar radii, as observed by Langley in the eclipse of 1878. These rays show the direction of the jets of electrified particles which generally issue normally to the solar surface. The activity of the sun being more intense in the zones near its equator, particularly in the periods of spot-minima, the corona has a greater development in the plane of the solar equator.

"As to the zodiacal light, it is only a prolongation of the corona. The electrified particles issuing from the sun do not proceed in right lines, but, under the action of a force apparently of magnetic origin, they approach the plane of the solar equator, obeying this force most when their speed is slightest. This tendency is seen in the form of the corona at minimum periods which is like a lens much flattened in the plane of the sun's equator. During these periods the particles emitted must have a low velocity. In any case the coronal streamers have the form of sprays very visibly recurved toward the equator. Receding from the sun, the particles lose their velocity, acquire more and more a direction parallel to the plane of the solar equator, and then move nearly in a straight line. Thus they give rise to the zodiacal light, which extends, in the form of a flattened lens, up to 60 degrees from the sun, and becomes in these regions, far distant from that body, straight and parallel to the sun's equatorial plane."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

SEVERAL years ago after careful investigation it was reported that there was no danger from typhoid infection from ice that had been stored three weeks. "But recent investigations made by Dr. Blumer, of Albany," says *The American Journal of Nursing*, "trace an epidemic of typhoid at the St. Lawrence State Hospital to ice taken from the St. Lawrence River, which had been cut seven months previous."

"In a recent test made at the suggestion and expense of the various manufacturers of cartridges," says *Amateur Work* (Boston, May), "it was demonstrated that cartridges can be burned in a fire without danger to those standing near. As the shell of the cartridge is not confined, the force of the exploding powder tears the shell open instead of throwing the bullet, and these pieces of light shell will not produce serious injuries. The cartridges explode only one at a time instead of simultaneously, so that it is a continual popping instead of a large explosion. In the test, firemen were able to work within 20 feet of where the cartridges were burning without danger or inconvenience."

"FREE industrial alcohol," says *Ores and Metals* (Denver, Colo., April 15), "is a thing in which there is a community of interests between the mines and the farms. Denatured alcohol, when the tax is removed, will undoubtedly become the cheapest source of power for small, individual plants. For explosive motors it will replace gasoline, which has been constantly increasing in price; and for pumping and hoisting at isolated mines where other fuels are dear, it will make possible a considerable reduction in expense. For the farmer, the removal of the tax from denatured alcohol will open a new market. It will be particularly valuable in the disposition of waste products. Not only will it make certain a profitable sale of surplus grain and potatoes, but it will also give a new value to corn-stalks and sugar-beet pulp. It will give a cheap fuel for developing power for farm work with internal-combustion engines. At prices ranging from fifteen to thirty cents a gallon, denatured alcohol will mean a larger income for the farmer and cheaper operation for the miner."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

"THE SAINT" AND THE "INDEX."

RELIGIOUS Italy, it is said, is deriving a veritable flutter of excitement from the addition of Fogazzaro's already famous religious novel, "Il Santo," to the "Index librorum prohibitorum"—an attention which even Zola did not receive until after the publication of "Lourdes," in which, incidentally, he held the Index up to ridicule as "an old, childish, and imbecile relic of the past." Since its publication, a few months ago, "Il Santo" has been the center of endless discussion, which has spread far beyond the borders of Italy. The author, Senator Antonio Fogazzaro, is named with D'Annunzio and Carducci as one of the three representative figures in modern Italian literature. He is, moreover, a devout and loyal Roman Catholic; but he apparently stands with that reform movement within the church which was indicated by Dr. Briggs in these pages a year ago. He has been described as a "poet of the ideal" and "a knight of the spirit." The theme of the book is the fate of a devout and zealous Catholic, modeled after St. Francis of Assisi, who undertakes reform within the church and encounters the opposition of the hierarchy. The story may be summarized as follows:

Professor Selva, a scholar and earnest Catholic, desires to inaugurate a liberal movement within the church, a movement toward spiritual religion and good works, and away from arid dogma and lifeless, mechanical ritual. Young and enthusiastic priests sympathize with him, and a group of reformers is soon formed. They decide that, to succeed, the movement must develop or enlist "a saint." A Benedictine father knows such a saint, and high are the hopes of the reformers. Unfortunately, a vain, selfish, ambitious foreign priest, who eventually betrays and thwarts them, is imprudently made a member of the group.

The "saint" so opportunely found is Piero Maironi, an ascetic penitent and mystic who has forsaken a life of luxury and culture and fashion. He had been married a short time when his wife lost her reason; he had later met a beautiful, intellectual young woman who was married and an unbeliever, and had fallen in love with her. His wife died, but he and the young married woman, Jeanne Dessalle, remained true to themselves and parted in honor.

Piero, under the influence of his experience, became an ascetic. A vision—not the first—determined his whole future life. He must disappear from the world and devote himself to service, to charity, to sacrifice.

He takes refuge in a Benedictine abbey, where he works as a gardener. He is neither novice nor lay brother, yet he does not wish to take vows, thinking himself unworthy. His humility, sweetness, and goodness are infinite, and the people in the neighborhood begin to regard him as a saint.

As his position is irregular, and the new abbot fears complications and jealousies, Piero is forced to leave his refuge. This proves the beginning of his martyrdom, of a relentless persecution on the part of bigots, narrow, unscrupulous priests, and reactionaries in the church.

Before he leaves the abbey Jeanne Dessalle visits him. She is now a widow, and hopes for a new life with Piero. He no longer thinks of terrestrial happiness, of love, of marriage. He asks her whether she is still an unbeliever, she honestly answers that she is, and he entreats her to seek enlightenment and spiritual awakening. She must not try to see him again, but he promises to call for her at a definite time. She does not understand his meaning, and leaves him with hope in her breast.

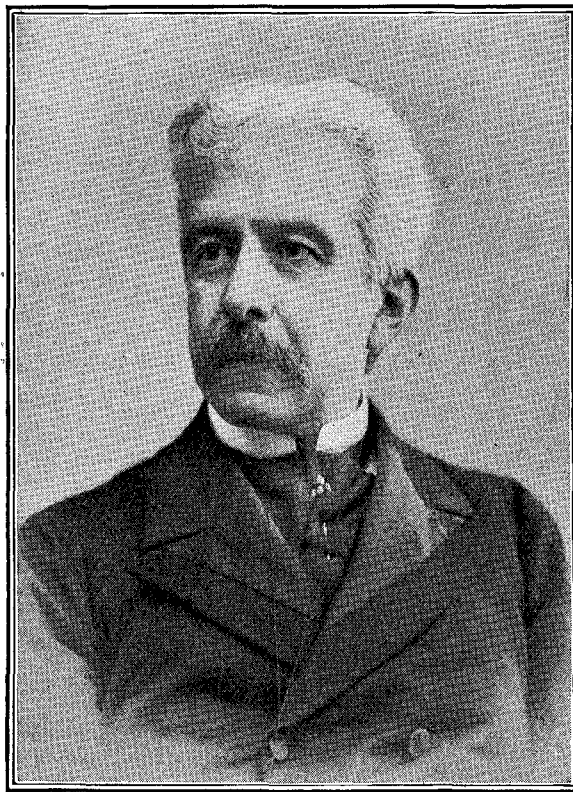
He takes refuge in the Sabine Mountains, and again his saintliness becomes known in the district. He is believed to be capable of miracles; sick and deformed come to him from distant places. He is distressed at this, but his protests are not heeded. He does, in fact, heal the sick—through their own strong faith, as he vainly tells them. The poor peasants worship him; students and skeptics come to study his ways, and finally he is denounced at Rome by plotters and enemies as a pretender and blasphemer. Again he is driven from his humble refuge.

An attack of fever undermines his strength, but he recovers and decides to go to Rome and vindicate himself while raising his voice against the evils of intolerance and fanaticism in the church.

He believes in social progress, in practical Christianity, in honest and candid discussion and bold pursuit of truth and knowledge in the interest of a living faith. His reputation grows, but so does the hatred of him, the distrust and opposition.

Once in Rome, where Jeanne is staying with an invalid brother and doing as he had instructed her to do, an interview with the Pope is obtained for him by influential friends.

There is a dramatic visit to the Vatican at night. The aged Pope is moved by Piero's appeal for justice, liberty, and progress, and takes his side. The Vatican court is incensed at this, and many intrigues, schemes, and "deals" with the Quirinal follow.



SENATOR FOGAZZARO,

A devout Roman Catholic whose religious novel, "Il Santo," has been relegated to the famous "Index of Prohibited Books."

Piero goes to see the Minister of the Interior and hotly denounces political corruption and dishonest bargaining with churchmen over offices and spoils. He makes more enemies, and finally the temporal power, deceived as to his objects and character, issues a decree of expulsion against him.

Thus driven from place to place, he finally finds shelter with a free-thinking doctor, one of his warm admirers. Persecution and injustice kill him, and he dies in his friend's house. Jeanne is at his side, as are other faithful adherents. His last words are serene, charitable, loyal. He has no bitterness, no reproach for any one. His message is one of purity, faith, all-forgiving love.

Jeanne had not succeeded in overcoming her doubts. She is still an agnostic. But at the last, when she hears his words, he accomplishes his greatest miracle. Faith comes to her at the supreme moment, and she kisses the crucifix he tries to raise toward her. He dies happy and triumphant after this victory for the faith that has been so dear to him.

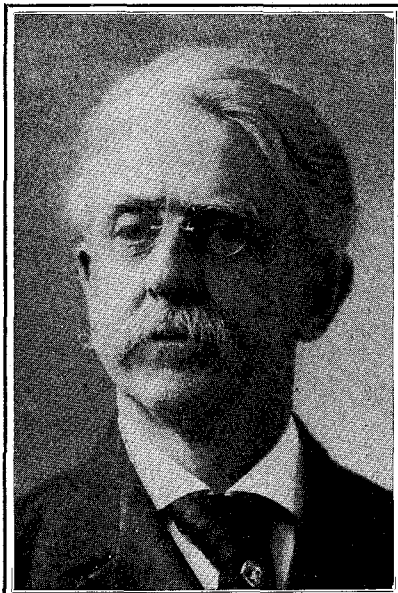
The Jesuit *Civiltà Cattolica* dismisses the book with these words: "It is not the church that stands in need of reforms; it is not her place to adapt herself to society; rather should society subject itself to the church, which is the infallible guardian of the truth." Other ultramontane critics find in it all manner of heresies, such as Rosminian pantheism, the hypercriticism of Loisy and Harnack, and Tolstoy's intellectualism. The author has submitted without protest to the decree of the Index, thereby showing, says *The Catholic Register* (Toronto, Canada), "that the realized virtues of life surpass those fancied for romance." The same paper continues:

"Thus he attained in another way the purpose he had in writing,

the putting of a high and holy instance before the world. For it would be difficult to exaggerate the moral courage which this Italian Senator has shown, so openly and so simply, in deference to his religious convictions. A story has been published broadcast in the press of this country that Pope Pius approved of Senator Fogazzaro's novel, but that other influences at the Vatican succeeded in having it placed upon the Index. The Senator's submission shows how transparent is such an invention."

THE RELIGION OF A SOCIALIST.

HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD, who was probably the leading Socialist writer of our day, is the author of a posthumous book on "Man, the Social Creator," from which it appears that he agreed with Ingersoll that "God is the noblest work of man," and with Holyoake that "the piety of usefulness" is bet-



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THE LATE HENRY DEMAREST LLOYD.

In a posthumous book he declares that "God is the name man gives his own future."

ter than "the usefulness of piety." A peculiar interest attaches to this book in that it seems to be shown in its pages that this atheistic position is the logical end of Socialism—a fact which, if true, is of no little importance in these days of Socialistic advance, not only outside the church, but within it. For nineteen hundred years, says Mr. Lloyd, there was wrought in the race consciousness the conception of one humanity and one god expressing itself in the idea of the Son of God and the Son of Man.

"Another thought stirs in the universal mind. The Son of Man, Father in

Heaven, Son of God, God, Heaven, Mediator, the Holy Spirit—all these are symbols by which men have been picturing themselves to themselves." Hitherto they have seen themselves but dimly, and have hardly dared to believe what they have seen. What they now see and believe, he says, is the following:

"The words and deeds attributed to the gods are in truth the words and deeds of humanity. They are the words and deeds in which men not yet realizing themselves have tremblingly expressed ideals they thought too great to have been their own creation. Men have been worshipping themselves, and they are beginning to see that the time has come for humanity to declare itself and express its hopes and fears in terms of humanity. God is the name man gives his own future. What men worship that they are growing toward. Men have always been ruled by elective gods. It does not derogate from the invisible to emphasize the visible, that religion has always been a revelation to man from man."

The new theory and the new practise which constitute this religion are embodied in the following: "Eternal love is the love we are living—here and now." The process by which they are working themselves out is thus set forth:

"The spectacle of a new religion in the making we can see today. In the cooperative literature, in the speeches of strike-leaders and new party men, the lectures of scholars, the sermons of the clergy on the mount, in the church and outside, in the trade-union and Socialistic press, in the magazines, in the conversation of all sorts of men, in the successful books of the year, and in the action, social and personal, which is embodying this thought, a new theory and practise of life are being worked out before our eyes. Any one in a few hours can gather out of current discus-

sion and movements of reform hundreds of illustrations of each count in this enumeration. We live at the conflux of two eternities, Carlyle says. This is as true of the thought of life as of life itself, and mankind has always been remaking its theory and practise of life, which is its religion. But ours is perhaps the first age which had the self-consciousness to see itself doing this, and our time by all its signs manifestly approaches one of the great crises which have marked off history into eras. In the sense in which Christianity, tho one, a variation in an unceasing evolution, was a new religion, may that also be said to be a new religion on which man is now brooding. The new era is ushering itself in by a new religion, and that religion is not merely the Christian religion, but an expansion of it. The use of the Christian religion as the standard of the new movement is not leadership, but reaction, religious reaction, and a tactical mistake. It infallibly breeds controversies, heresy hunts, trouble. There will be only one form of worship in the new religion—work; but one form of prayer—aspirations. There will not be one dividing line—neither of creed, nationality, property, nor anything else. Man is slowly being revealed to himself. The word the world waits for to-day will come from those who can disclose to Humanity that the perfections it has been attributing to its gods are sparks struck out of the goodnesses it feels stirring within itself. Mankind struggling up out of the mud has not dared to think of itself as the nebulae in which is contained shining star stuff. But it is coming to feel that it does not need to be divine by proxy any longer."

In the struggle for existence, says the writer, "the Hebrew ideas of the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of *Hebrews*, expanded by Jesus to brotherhood of *all* men, survived as fittest of all ancient syntheses. That restatement of the same old principles which can bring men as fellow laborers under the same law, and that can associate them as fellow worshippers, will be the religion of the coming era. . . . The religion of the immediate future is to be an industrial religion—one which will expand to the association of men in their common toils, the sacred law of brotherhood which they now obey only in the church, and then brokenly, because, being infidel to it outside the church, they are unfit and unable to live up to its fulness within the church."

A Poet's Faith.—Mr. Edwin Markham, writing under the caption "What Life Means to Me," in *The Cosmopolitan* for June, describes his progress, through "a chaos of creeds and doubts," to the conviction that "Humanity is the core of religion, the core of the spiritual fact." It was then, he tells us, "easy to see that Fraternity in action is the holiest of all ideas—is the spirit of all gospels and the fulfilment of all revelations." As a consequence "the 'Hebrew old clothes' of religion were carted away to the dust-heap, and little was left but the radiant indignation of Isaiah and the martyr-love of Jesus." He reached at the same time the knowledge that "genuine Christianity is the final religion, resting upon the impregnable rock of humanitarian principle." To quote further:

"I became a believer in the person and the politics of Jesus. And now I see in him the supreme statesman and lawgiver of nations. His words are all in the logic of the universe. They are the indices of the universal wisdom of the Father."

"My new convictions swept the old effigies into the dust-heap; but this did not deliver me into a godless universe, did not surrender my hopes to the clutch of a blind Chance, a nameless Something, forever mumbling Enigma. I still felt that there is One who watches, One who sorrows in our sorrows. This faith can not answer all the wild questions of the heart, but it can do something to alleviate the pain of failure and the pathetic uncertainty of life. We are all aware that there is something wild in the world—glance at the newspaper with its catalog of murders, poverties, and cruel luxuries. Still there is something in me that makes me believe that there is a purpose striving in all this tumult of nature and history. . . . Man realizes himself only when he identifies his life with the common life. There is no rest for man but in fellowship—in the beautiful concords, sympathies, and services of a Comrade Kingdom. Jesus saw this, and came preaching the Kingdom of Heaven, that New Order wherein men should love and labor and keep themselves 'unspotted from the world.'"

CHRIST NEITHER A COMMUNIST NOR A COLLECTIVIST.

THE New Testament has long furnished material for exposition by ascetics and mystics. At the present moment, says M. B. Schwalm in the *Correspondant* (Paris), it is eagerly seized upon by communists and socialists as furnishing arguments in support of their views. But Jesus never taught communism or socialism, continues this writer; he believed in the rights of property and approved of riches and the piling up of money, so long as the law of love and help toward others was observed. His founding of a church and an apostolate was not the founding of a socialistic community. Thus:

"Christ released his apostles from all their duties and obligations as members of a family, workmen, villagers, and citizens. He devoted them to the work of preaching, without regard to anything else. The community he founded was intended to educate the Christian and the apostle, and has no resemblance whatever to an attempt at social reform, in the modern sense. The Master did not found a ring, a trust, a syndicate, a confederated body of Galilean peasants, shepherds, fishermen, and artisans. He did not attempt to originate a movement of opinion which should threaten the authorities or stir up the people. He simply trained his companions in a unique way as messengers sent to propagate the good news. His divine message never touched upon things temporal excepting in their relation to things eternal."

Far from condemning the personal possession of property as the communists do, Jesus acknowledges the rights of those who have, and even refuses to arbitrate in a case of disputed possession. As this writer proceeds:

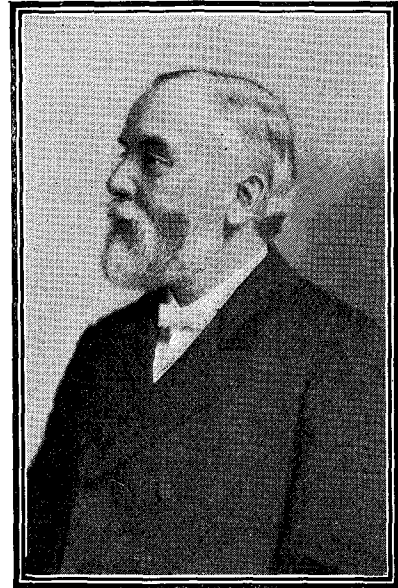
"There is not a single word in the Gospel that expresses condemnation of the private possession of property. You may take the words of Jesus in any way you like, but you can not get out of them a command to impose compulsory communism. All that he reserves to God is the right of eminent domain in the area of human possessions, and the social duties of man which it entails and consecrates. When a man who was little inclined to live in a community of goods asked him, 'Teacher, bid my brother divide the inheritance with me,' the answer was made from a purely moral standpoint and contained a refusal of the office of arbitrator. 'Man, who made me a judge or divider over you?' The Savior did not pronounce in favor either of collectivism or individualism. He simply said, 'Take heed, and keep yourselves from all covetousness.' There is not a trace of economic theory here, and of moral theory only a precept of justice which applies with equal force under any social system."

Altho Jesus separated himself and his disciples from ordinary life, it was not for the purpose of propounding and propagating a new social and economic system, but merely that he might have time and liberty for his evangelical mission and the instruction of the twelve. In the words of Mr. Schwalm:

"Jesus perfectly understood the normal exigencies of the secular life. He recognized as quite legitimate the demands made upon a man by the possession of riches and by family duties. In compassion for the temptations which riches always bring he specifies the conditions on which the possession of wealth may not disqualify a man for entrance into the kingdom of heaven. Without any parade of definitions, without topical distinctions or the formality of a thesis, he praises rich Zaccheus, and condemns hard-hearted Dives. He decrees heaven to the wealthy who are honest, hospitable, and free from covetousness. He keeps absolutely aloof from every economic or legal problem, and when he does interpose among his rich compatriots, it is merely as a moralist, and a judge in the kingdom of God. He can not be classed either with the conservatives who cherish a blind veneration for established things, or with the crew of reformers who confound the distinctions between *meum* and *tuum* in their sentimental utopias. His lofty views of eternity enabled him to reconcile in one comprehensive idea the justice of proprietary right and his own counsels to embrace the common life of the Gospel."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

PRESBYTERIAN UNION ACCOMPLISHED.

AFTER a four-years' struggle the reunion of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church with the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has become an accomplished fact. By the almost simultaneous adoption of the final basis of union by the General Assembly at Des Moines, Ia., and by the Cumberland Assembly at Decatur, Ill., a breach of nearly ninety years' duration is closed, if not healed. The General Assembly records only two votes against the union, and nearly seven hundred in favor of it. In the Cumberland Assembly, however, the majority vote was not so overwhelming. The anti-union minority in the Cumberland Church, or, rather, an irreconcilable portion of that minority, has even threatened secession from the reunited church. A writer in *The Cumberland Presbyterian* (Nashville, Tenn.) pleads with this minority not to stultify the new union by a fresh schism. He says in part:



THE REV. W. H. ROBERTS,
Chairman of the Committee on Union which formulated the basis of reunion between the Presbyterian and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

"After all, are not the points of difference so slight that they sink into insignificance beside the points of agreement? So far as the doctrinal contention is concerned, do you not see that it is merely a quibble about words, and that both churches are thoroughly and forever committed to a free gospel and an unrestricted salvation? The declaratory and brief statements of Presbyterian doctrine would be accepted as authoritative in any court in Christendom. Why should we hesitate to do it? Have you forgotten that 'the letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life'?"

The consummation of the union, according to newspaper accounts, was hailed at Des Moines with a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm. Dr. William Laurie, of Bellefonte, Pa., and the Rev. Roger F. Cressey, of Jacksonville, Ill., the only anti-unionists in the assembly, registered their votes "for conscience' sake." Dr. Laurie recorded no specific reason for his opposition, merely asserting, "It is purely a question between me and my God." Mr. Cressey said, "This is a matter of conscience with me." The Committee on Union, having accomplished its first great object, asked to be continued, feeling that there was still work for it to do. The following is an abstract of its report, as published in *The Evening Post*:

"The Committee places on record its gratification over the increasing acknowledgment in all churches, and especially in the churches of the Presbyterian family, of the spiritual unity of the universal church of Jesus Christ and the obligations of Christian brotherhood. The historic position of our own church from its establishment has been clear as to church unity. We have always maintained that the visible church, which also is catholic or universal under the Gospel (not confined to one nation, as before under the law), consists of all those throughout the world that profess the true religion, together with their children; and is the kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ, the house and family of God. Expressing the hope that there may be increasing acknowledgment by all Christians of the true nature of the church universal and action in accordance therewith, your Committee respectfully asks to be continued, with a view to rendering further service to the great Head of the church, in the realization of his desire for his people 'that they all may be one.'"

FOREIGN COMMENT.

IS THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY VOLCANO
EXTINCT?

THERE are strange rumors abroad in the European press, and undefined forebodings are expressed, with regard to the present meeting of the Douma at St. Petersburg. Czar Nicholas is ominously compared to Louis XVI., and the dismissal of Witte to the dismissal of Neckar. Even the Douma, we are told, is no more than a second gathering of the States-General, without even a Mirabeau to control it. As is natural, the *Vorwoerts* (Berlin), edited by the famous Socialist August Bebel, is most pronounced in its bloody vaticinations, and it absolutely believes that the taking of the Bastille and the setting up of the guillotine are to be paralleled in the next chapter of Russian history. Mr. Bebel observes:

"All Europe is dreaming over a political idyl for Russia. The revolution, we read, is a thing of the past. The 'rebels' and 'mutineers' have of their own accord decided to spare the power of the Czar out of 'piety toward God.' They confess their sins and melt into tears of contrition and forgiveness. They think no more of the benefits of liberty, and quietly repose under the protection of his Imperial Majesty's Cossacks. Hard has been their experience; they own they must all hang from the same gallows, but the heart of the Little Father is just. It is not only that he grants to them, out of his infinite mercy, a life-long lot of toil, but he ships these poor sinners into distant, peaceful lands, where climate and nature give them delightful opportunities of cultivating self-knowledge and the development of character. The mercifulness of the Czar does not end here. Making a distinction between the 'Cadets' [Constitutional Democrats] and the Socialists, whom he banishes, out of the goodness of his heart, he has instituted a sort of parliament for the Liberals wherein they may practise the art of oratory. In the Douma the Liberal party shall unite in legislative marriage with her autocratic Faust, and as fruit of this sanctified union a new-born Socialistic code shall dazzle the world. This is the dream of the *bourgeoisie*, and fresh millions are poured into Russia to strengthen the muscles and sinews of a bankrupt Government. The dream of the *bourgeoisie*! But are they not allowing themselves to be carried away with the idyl of Russian tranquillity and order a little prematurely? It is true that the Douma has been assembled, the elections are over, and the Liberals are preparing to pour salve into the revolutionary wounds of Russia. The Cadets, intoxicated with their victory, refuse to see the ocean whose mighty waves of universal uprising and protest can not be kept back, unless a new outlet be furnished for the sweep of the revolutionary tempest. Can the father forget his cruelly murdered son? Can the lover forgive the violation of his mistress? Can children forget the shooting and hanging of their parents? Can the multitude forget, whose hearts have been mangled under the wheels of the Czar's triumphal chariot? Beneath the cold gray ashes of the present hour do we not detect the sparks which foretell the flames of a new revolution? Can we not even now feel the subterranean shock of a mighty social earth-

quake? I ask, therefore, has not the European *bourgeoisie* been a little premature in talking of political tranquillity?"

The London *Times*, one of the soberest of journals where England's interests are not directly concerned, agrees that "there are not wanting signs of a fresh period of storm and strife in the [Russian] Empire." "The chief features of the situation are not encouraging," adds the Thunderer. "On the one hand we have the autocrat indulging in a last manifestation of autocracy which his subjects regard with dismay. . . . At the other end of the scale are the hidden and sinister forces of the social revolution hostile to all compromise."

Mr. J. Novicow, writing in the *Grande Revue* (Paris), thinks that the future depends on the Czar, and asks: "Will he accept political institutions totally different from those which he has established? This is the secret of the future. One thing only is certain—that a general parliamentary government can alone save Russia from anarchy." "The Czar can not turn back," says *The Spectator* (London)—"to do that will be fatal. If he can not endure the Douma, he will find himself confronted with assemblies infinitely more dangerous, and may even—which God forbid!—have to face the judgment of a frenzied people—the most ruthless

and unjust of all tribunals." And *The Outlook* (London), speaking with equal alarm, declares plainly:

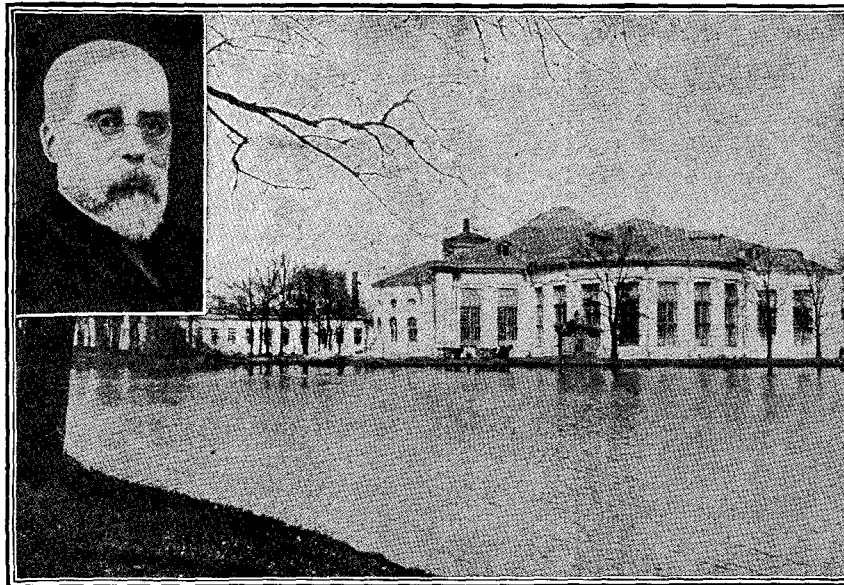
"The symptoms are those of conflict rather than of peace, and while every friend of Russia will hope that the future proceedings of the Russian Parliament may prove Count Witte not to have been indispensable, many things are less likely than that he may yet reappear in a final attempt to stand between reaction and anarchy."

The Douma can not live at variance with an autocratic government, thinks *The Saturday*

Review (London), and "it is of the utmost importance that the Douma should at once set itself seriously to the task of laying the foundations of a good understanding between the Emperor and his people." The *Temps* (Paris), representing the ally of Russia, declares itself satisfied with the condition of things now a Douma has actually assembled, and it has no fear of future violence, for, it asks, "has not a revolution actually taken place at St. Petersburg, in that there stands a national assembly, wherein the Czar, the autocrat, has spoken a message of welcome and good-will without the least trace of arrogance or bitterness?" The *Journal des Débats* is less optimistic, and declares that the future of the Douma is problematical, and none can say whether it "will bring upon Russia complete anarchy or prove to be the practical and permanent instrument of liberty."

The Manchester *Guardian* speaks in a sanguine tone and is of opinion that even the bureaucracy has been conquered by the new spread of Liberal ideas. As this influential North-England journal says:

"There are some signs that the bureaucracy, as individuals if not as an institution, has been affected by the new spirit. During the recent elections many officials voted for the progressive



TAURIS OR TAURIDE PALACE, WHERE THE DOUMA MEETS,
With portrait of Prof. Sergei Muromtseff, President of the Douma.



MRS. PANKHURST,
Secretary of the Women's Social and Political
Union.



MISS KENNEY,
In the uniform she wore in Manchester jail,
where she was sent for making a disturbance at
Mr. Winston Churchill's meeting.



MISS PANKHURST,
Another prominent woman-suffragist.

THREE CHAMPIONS OF WOMAN-SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.

candidates, and it must be remembered that an official, as such, is not inevitably driven to fight for the old régime. It is a historical commonplace that all the revolutions of France have not shaken the bureaucracy which grew up under Richelieu. A bureaucrat may be as comfortable in a democracy as in an autocracy, often more so. It would therefore perhaps be a mistake to conclude that the Douma has to fight a very powerful or very coherent system. It may be that its external enemies are comparatively few. Its real enemy will be the natural temptation to precipitate matters before public opinion is ripe—that and the complexities of the very serious economic problems which await solution."

But the *Grenzboten* (Berlin), a magazine of judicious calmness, speaks of the political situation at St. Petersburg as one of hopeless confusion and cross-purposes. It declares:

"If the Douma could only come to an understanding with itself, restlessness and disorder would soon be put an end to, even by the extreme of both parties. As it is, the revolutionaries of various colors think it their interest to prevent Russia from escaping the constitutional unrest and disorder, while the Reactionaries are resolved that she shall have no other form of government excepting that of an active and utterly remorseless absolutism. It is yet to be seen whether Russia will choose as her leaders the men she needs and such as are capable of leading her out of the land of autocracy and the slough of intestine strife into a new realm of liberty and peace."

The conflict between the Douma and Government is inevitable, says Mr. R. Strebelzoff in the *Nation* (Berlin), a political weekly of an anti-Socialist character, unless the Czar and his ministers change their present temper and attitude toward the new representative assembly. This writer remarks:

"Unless the Government resolve to change the policy by which they have hitherto been guided, a bitter struggle will ensue. The only way out of their dilemma which the Government can find will be then to order the Cossacks to clear the Parliament-House. What will be the consequence? The delegates will go from houses to house telling the people, especially the peasants who are building up the greatest hopes on the Douma, how they have been treated by the Government. This will be quite enough to rouse a storm throughout the country and set on foot a popular uprising such as Russia has never before seen. We must bear in mind that the peasants have hitherto only sporadically taken part in the struggle between the people and the Government. In October, November, and December of last year it was only the workingmen and the townspeople who took part in the important events of that struggle. The election campaign has, however, drawn the

peasants into the maelstrom of political conflict, and the outcome of the election shows plainly that the masses are standing and will continue to stand on the side of the 'New Russia.' What will be the next act in the national Douma is therefore not difficult to predict."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE BRITISH WOMAN-SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT.

THE news that the woman-suffrage advocates have carried their demonstrations into the visitors' gallery of Parliament, from which they had to be removed by the police, gives an idea of the earnestness of the gentler sex in Britain in their attempts to prove their equality with man. One woman, seemingly imbued with the spirit of 1776, has refused to pay her income tax, claiming that it is unjust and unconstitutional to tax a person who is not represented in Parliament, and even the Premier, when confronted with a deputation demanding the suffrage, felt constrained to say that he favored the idea. One of the last acts of George Jacob Holyoake, the famous Radical author, who recently died at the age of eighty-nine, was to write a vigorous article for *The Independent Review* (London) ridiculing man's monopoly of the ballot, and sketching a plan for the extension of the suffrage to woman. He admits in this article that the woman-suffrage movement is very recent. The aristocracy of sex was believed in even by the Chartists. Harriet Martineau and Emily Faithfull, whose ideas influenced cabinets, never took part in any woman-suffrage movement. He thus describes the condition of women in England in the days of these two eminent women:

"At that time there was no Married Women's Property act; and the husband could claim, not only all the personal property the wife had, but all she earned (in the workshop or by a business of her own), to spend in gambling or drink. A woman in daily danger of her life from a brutal husband had no right of separation from him, such as magistrates now can grant. Through the agitation against these disabilities, it gradually entered into the public mind that women had interests of their own which needed parliamentary protection. No wonder it occurred to women that these disabilities might have been removed, without so much supplication as they had to make, had they possessed representative influence in the House of Commons. When they began to say so, they were told that 'they had better leave political things to men, who were proverbially indulgent to women.' Women had tri-

that for two thousand years; and very little they got by it. The overture was stale. Tired of living on the suffrage of men, they sought a suffrage of their own. They thought as Madame de Stael did, when she told the First Napoleon that if women were to have their heads cut off they should have the right to ask the reason why."

The legal position of women in the state has been much improved since then. Yet the prejudice against giving equal political rights to women is still strong, principally arising from the fear that they would eclipse men in the assertion of their own peculiar interests. Mr. Holyoake observes:

"The question is, How is the suffrage for women to be obtained? Since that time women have been rendered eligible for service on school boards. Yet neither single nor married women, having property in their own right, whom the tax-gatherer does not neglect, are entitled to representation. The most hopeless male booby in the borough is an eligible voter, while a woman of the wealth and philanthropy of a Lady Burdett-Coutts or with the capacity for public service of a Harriet Martineau is disqualified from appearing at the poll to provide for the protection of their own property. The odious admission of obscure masculine idiots, and the insolent exclusion of eminent women from the power of the poll, may well excuse those who make unmeasured or disproportionate demands of amendment.

"It is not necessary for women to challenge the predominance of men in public affairs; they need only claim to be heard in a reasonable way whenever their opportunities in life come up for determination. It will be time to set up an equal claim with men when women find themselves equal in qualifications, capacities, and experience."

He suggests a compromise expedient by which every thousand women would have ten representatives at the polls. This would give women an opportunity of being trained and educated in politics and in this way prepared for the exercise of still greater civic and political functions. As he remarks:

"Why should not women who desire the suffrage form an electoral college in every borough, and ask that every hundred women members of the college should be legally entitled to nominate one of their order to vote in the election of members of Parliament for their borough? This would give every thousand women ten representatives at the polls. In populous and intelligent boroughs, their local representatives might amount to a hundred or more; and candidates would have to reckon with them. They would

become one of the electoral forces of their constituencies. They would no longer be a pariah class, without recognition or representation. Members of these colleges would acquire experience in political affairs. By such an arrangement no interest of men would be jeopardized, no electoral agents be perturbed, no dangerous control exercised; and men would not be alarmed lest the fortunes of the State should fall exclusively into the hands of women. But the political influence of these colleges in every city and town would be greater than their polling power. In the mean time they would train in political and social subjects those who would inspire confidence, instead of misgivingness, as now, in the minds of the governing class."

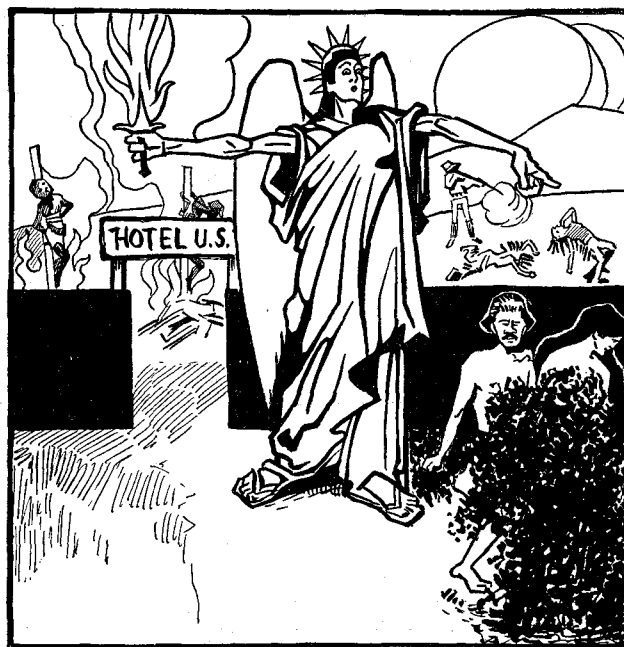
REVOLUTIONARY AIMS OF THE FRENCH LABOR PARTY.

"ARE we on the eve of a revolution?" asks Albert Livet, in *La Revue* (Paris), and he answers the question in the affirmative. He says that the reason for alarm is to be found solely in the attitude of the French Labor party, of which he gives a brief history and description: The Labor party was formed some years after the repression of the Commune, and was a distinctly anti-parliamentary movement. It gradually adopted the program of Karl Marx, professed collectivism, and became organized into "syndicates of labor" as soon as these were legalized in 1884. Two years later the National Federation of Syndicates was formed, as a class movement in which the workingmen should claim autonomy and, according to the Syndical Congress held at Bordeaux in 1888, depend upon the *Massenstreik*, or strike universal, as a means of asserting their rights. In 1892 were instituted throughout France labor exchanges, devoted to the economic and incorporated organization of the French proletariat, with the understanding that "they were to keep aloof from and independent of all existing political schools." Mr. E. Pouget, one of the editors of *La Voix du Peuple* (Paris), the Labor organ, declares in his tract on "The General Federation of Labor" that in the years which succeeded 1892 "the Confederation was little more than a grandiloquent title without a living counterpart," and "as the politicians could not grapple with this organization, they ignored it, and gave it a wide berth, and the Confederation emerged from a condition of inactivity as it more and more developed ideas



TEDDY'S LAST RESOLVE.

"I won't share even the sunlight of those ancient peoples of Europe."
—Ulk (Berlin).



THE PARADISE OF FREEDOM.

Gorky and his Eve expelled from Eden.
—Kladderadatsch (Berlin).

AS OTHERS SEE US.

which were frankly revolutionary." Mr. Livet proceeds as follows:

"At the same time the party began to state more precisely and to publish abroad more widely the theory and method of action by which they proposed to emancipate themselves from submission to and subjugation by the powers that be. The members of the syndicates marshalled themselves against the exploitation of labor by employers. They declared that the syndicates were organic units of a new social world; that they were ready to bring to perfection, without the cooperation of any external power, the work of universal emancipation. . . . Besides the universal strike, the traditional weapons against the employer, proclaimed by the Congress of the Confederation, were boycottage, sabotage, and the union label. Employers and tradesmen are boycotted when they show themselves obnoxious. By sabotage is meant a practical application of the maxim 'Little pay, bad work.' The label or union mark is set on goods to recommend them to laboring men, or to indicate that they have been manufactured by members of a syndicate and in submission to its rules."

The main object of the Labor party is, however, the abolition of the employer, and the establishment of cooperative labor activities on a purely collectivistic basis. When employers are done away with, the wealth of capitalists will be seized and turned into public or communal property. The writer thus explains the significance of the May-day demonstrations:

"The first of May was not intended to be the consummation of all things, as people wrongly supposed. It merely marked a stage in the march of progress, in that incessant agitation on which the Labor party is entering. This agitation is carried on by strikes, boycotts, and campaigns of propaganda, phases of action which must precede the great revolutionary epoch toward which the world of labor is fast traveling. It is well known that the organized proletariat has made up its mind about the character of this revolution. It is to be defined as the abolition of employers, as a step to the abolition of personal or corporation capital. This projected overthrow of the present social organization is worthy of close study. We are not now discussing a utopian dream more or less realizable. We find ourselves face to face with an attempt to realize certain economic conceptions which hitherto have not appeared to be practically realizable. We have endeavored to be absolutely impartial in thus outlining the program of the French Labor party; for the movement going on before our eyes, and the revolution with which we are threatened, ought to be attentively studied by all those who are interested in the future of modern society."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

J. J. HILL'S INVASION OF CANADA.

THE great American railroad king, Mr. J. J. Hill, has been vociferously welcomed at Winnipeg, according to the newspapers of that city, as the projector of a new railroad line between the capital of Manitoba and the Pacific Coast. While some Canadian journals speak of the coming of Mr. Hill as an "invasion of Canada," those who are immediately to benefit from the scheme think there is good reason in Mr. Hill's argument that in a few years the United States will be importing instead of exporting wheat to feed her then 100,000,000 inhabitants, and that Canada will be to her southern neighbor what Egypt was to Palestine in the days of the patriarch Jacob. Mr. Hill is reported in the *Winnipeg Tribune* to have said:

"The possibilities of the Canadian West are almost without limit; and as the country makes a city, Winnipeg must be a great city. Transportation is the great absorbing question of the Canadian West. The greatness of the country has been proved, its fertility is unquestioned, and the obtaining of reasonable transportation facilities to the markets of the world is an assurance of prosperity, wealth, and great population to Western Canada."

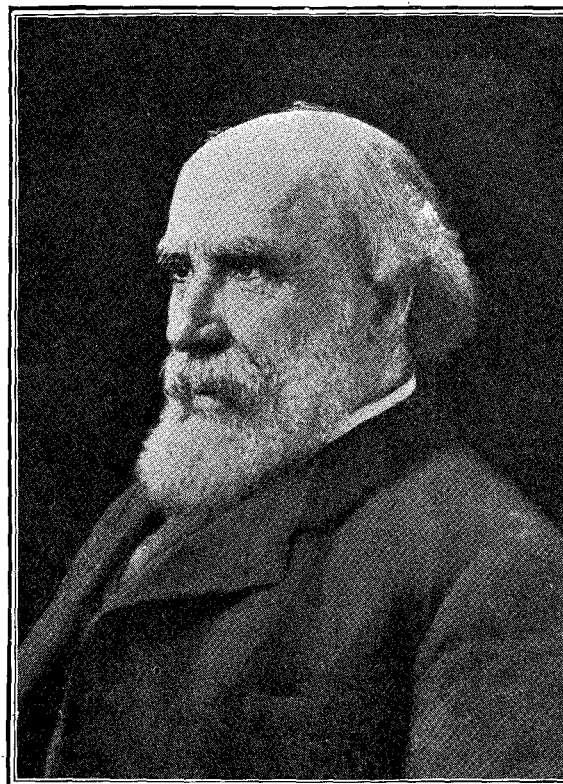
Mr. Hill seems only lately to have come to the conclusion which he expressed in this speech, says the *Toronto Globe*, which comments on it as follows:

"Not very many months ago Mr. Hill, himself a Canadian by birth and early training, was reported as having cautioned his fel-

low citizens in the United States against too hasty action in emigrating to the Canadian Northwest. . . . Whatever the cause of his change of mind, he is now frankly outspoken in his appreciation of the Canadian Northwest, and of its capacity for affording abundance of traffic to maintain three transcontinental railways, while the United States supports nine."

The scheme of the American railroad magnate is naturally hailed with enthusiasm, and his return is thus spoken of by *The Tribune* as auguring great things for Winnipeg:

"Where he is, there, it has come to be assured, is Opportunity. The significance, then, of the return of the expatriated Cana-



MR. J. J. HILL.

The Canadians cannot decide whether his new railroad from Manitoba to the Pacific will develop Canadian trade or drain it away.

dian, in the full maturity of his experience, mind, and power, to his native land, must be obvious to the most careless observer.

"Mr. Hill's decision to divert a great part of his attention and resources from those Western States—at one time the undisputed center of opportunity—to Western Canada clearly indicates that that center has shifted, crossed the line, and located at Winnipeg."

The *Montreal Daily Witness* and the *London (Ont.) Advertiser* evidently think that Mr. Hill has an ax to grind, and the former hints that his statement about Western Canada and its future "must be accepted as a mystification with something behind it, not now to be unfolded." *The Advertiser* boldly explains wherein the mystification lies in the following terms:

"There are those who say that Mr. Hill is trying to hoodwink the Canadian people, and disarm opposition to his invasion of this country, by pretending that his new line will be a feeder for the Canadian transcontinental roads, whereas his real object is to draw Canadian traffic through his own railway system to American lake and tidewater ports. What are the Canadians going to do about it?"

The *Soleil* of Montreal, a French paper, is bitterly opposed to the scheme, as is *The Daily Citizen* (Ottawa), which says:

"If Mr. Hill is to be believed, his chief purpose in thus raiding Canadian territory is to feed the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific. It will occur to most persons, however, that by carrying off their traffic for shipment to American lake and ocean ports he will seriously impoverish the Canadian roads, besides doing irreparable damage to Fort William, Midland, Depot Harbor, and Owen Sound, Montreal, Quebec, St. John, and Halifax."

PRESIDENT PAUL MORTON ON THE CONDITION AND AIMS OF THE EQUITABLE.

IN view of all that has been said by the daily press, and quoted in our columns, on the seamy side of life insurance in the Equitable and other companies, it is of interest to present this letter from the Equitable's president, giving the "other side." Mr. Morton writes:

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST,
44 East 23d Street, City.

DEAR SIR: So much has been printed about life insurance during the past year, and so little has been said in its favor, that I make bold to address you in order that you may have the following information:

The one thing, emphasized by all of the investigation is that the Equitable, like all of the large companies, is solvent beyond question.

Evils of management have been exposed, and reforms have been instituted.

The Equitable Society has had four different investigations: One by the Frick Committee, the expense of which was borne largely by Mr. Frick personally; one by the Superintendent of Insurance; one by the Legislative or Armstrong Committee; and the other—the most thorough and complete one—by two firms of independent auditors (one firm known throughout the United States, and the other better known throughout the British Empire) employed by the new management, and given every opportunity to examine everything about its affairs.

These two firms of experts worked against each other, but checked one another. At the close of business each day they were given absolute possession of the society's books and records, and they were constantly at work far into the night for eight months. Certainly no other life-insurance company, and probably no other financial institution of any kind, has ever been investigated so thoroughly and with such complete absence of the exertion of any influence—favorable or unfavorable—to any one.

This investigation involved an expenditure of more than \$200,000, but it was worth all it cost, for through it has been secured to the policy-holders and to the general public an accurate, authoritative, and detailed exhibit of the society's condition, regarding which there is no possible ground for misapprehension or doubt.

Every asset claimed by the society has been found by the expert accountants and reappraised. Every parcel of real estate has been reexamined and listed at a figure well within what it would bring if it were offered on the open market to-morrow. All stocks and bonds have been accounted for, and their accurate value ascertained. Loans have been verified; liabilities have been measured; and nothing has been overlooked or slighted. Bad accounts have been charged off, and all of the society's assets have been placed by the revaluation on a very conservative basis.

The assets of the society on December 31, 1905, as certified to by the chartered accountants, were \$420,973,756.92. The surplus (which includes the reserve and profits for distribution on deferred-dividend policies at the end of their accumulation periods, the savings for distribution on annual-dividend policies, and the contingent reserve) was \$68,457,190.27. On December 31, 1904, the surplus was placed at \$80,794,269.21. Nothing has disappeared since then, except overvaluation of securities and real estate which were carried at a higher figure than they could have commanded had it been desired to dispose of them quickly in the open market.

The apparent shrinkage in surplus is more than offset by the economies and savings of the new administration, which now amount to more than \$1,200,000 a year. On a four-per-cent. basis, this is equivalent to an additional investment of \$30,000,000. In addition to this more than \$1,000,000 has been saved to the society through the recovery of money improperly paid out, or the disavowal of obligations improperly incurred. Suits have been instituted, or are being prepared, for the recovery of other large amounts, and steps are being taken to increase the society's revenues from sources which have not been as profitable as they should have been.

The amount of cash carried by the society in banks and trust companies has been reduced from \$36,000,000 to less than \$10,000,000. The difference has been invested in real estate and other securities which pay four per cent. or more. On the greatly reduced cash balances the rate of interest has been increased one-

half of one per cent. These two items have increased the income of the society about \$600,000 per annum.

Other reforms and economies will be effected in line with the policy of the new management and the recommendations of the chartered accountants and other experts as to the methods of handling the society's business. Buildings which have not brought in a profitable return on a fair valuation are being sold or leased for long terms so that they will earn four per cent. and more. For example, the St. Louis property, which in the last ten years has averaged but \$22,000 per year, is now leased for ninety-nine years on a basis that pays over double that amount.

A lamentable fact connected with the investigations is that while they amply demonstrated the great strength and absolute solvency of the prominent companies, they forced those who could least afford it to bear the burden. Our records show that through a groundless fear that maturing contracts might not be fulfilled, more than 27,000 policies for \$1,000 or less were allowed to lapse, while only one policy for \$250,000 was surrendered. This latter policy has since been restored, with many of the small ones, but numbers of those who gave up their policies are not now insurable, while many have died during the year leaving their families destitute or nearly so, as is proved by the letters we have received. This condition resulted from misapprehension, and, with some newspapers, from misrepresentation of the real facts. This is a point which should be seriously considered by those who in any way shape public opinion and sentiment. I feel very strongly that the good newspapers of the country owe it to themselves and to their readers to reassure the public, and to point out the benefits of life insurance whenever the subject presents itself.

Some newspapers have criticized me for objecting before the New York Legislature to a few of the new laws proposed by the Armstrong Committee. In justice to the policy-holders, to the Committee, and to myself, no other course was open to me. It is some satisfaction to say that we assisted that Committee in its investigations in every way that we possibly could, and while giving to that Committee full credit for the thoroughness of its investigation and the honesty of its conclusions, we believed and still believe that some of the laws which it proposed, and which have since been enacted, would operate to the disadvantage of present policy-holders by decreasing the return of the unused portion of their premiums, thereby increasing the cost of their insurance, and to those who should be insured in justice to their families. Should this fear be realized, the policy-holders would be in a position to justly criticize us in a few years, had we remained silent, for neglecting to protect their interests. We probably will experience serious difficulty in operating under some of the new laws, but they will be complied with in letter and spirit. If the results prove that parts of the new laws are unwise, they will undoubtedly be corrected.

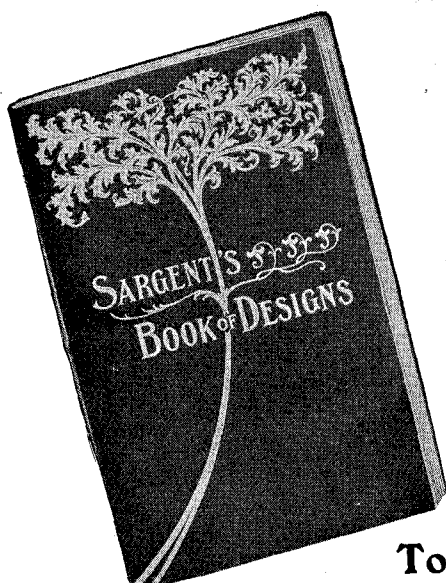
Several provisions of the new legislation are exactly in line with the policy that was laid down by the new management of this society last summer, and which will be adhered to in the future, whether demanded by law or not.

I believe in the fullest possible measure of publicity. The policy-holders in particular and the public in general are entitled to know how funds are being invested and guarded; what the earnings are; what salaries are paid; and every other feature of interest about the society's affairs. To this end the books will be audited every year by independent accountants, so that the exact condition of the society will be made known by unbiased experts.

The Equitable will not make contributions to political campaigns nor for any other purpose. I do not believe the funds of the society can rightfully be used in any such way, even tho the purpose be far removed from politics and entirely worthy in itself. Political contributions made by this society were generally made from a loan carried by the previous officers of the society with the Mercantile Trust Company. This loan, which amounted to \$685,000, was repudiated as soon as it was called to my attention, as I found it had been contracted without any authority from the Board of Directors, and it was soon after paid by persons whose identity was not disclosed to me.

I am unalterably opposed to lobbying, or to the payment of anything which has about it so much as a suspicion of blackmail. The policy-holders, who constitute the society, will be relied on to oppose with their personal influence legislation that is calculated to increase the cost of their insurance by increasing the cost of management. The society will call their attention to measures

(Continued on page 846.)



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Get "Sargent's Book of Designs" before you select the hardware trimmings for your home. With its assistance you will be able to select hardware that is in perfect harmony with any style of architecture or interior finish. If you wish different designs to match the decorative schemes of different apartments, this book will make their selection a pleasurable certainty.

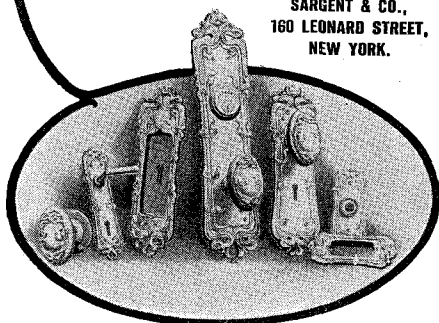
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is an inspiration of genius. Its introduction has revolutionized the whole piano trade and its triumphs are overwhelming. In the first place, it presents an attainment for which all other manufacturers have vainly striven—a piano upright in form with a grand-like tone. Besides, its price of \$500 has established a standard that has forced makes of uncertain merit in the class where they belong, thus eliminating the unreasonable prices asked for them. This happy combination of merit and price has made the Vertegrand the shrine of worship for the legion of music-lovers of refinement, culture, and judgment whose limited means have heretofore prevented the gratification of their desires. The musical value of this marvelous little instrument is the more emphasized when compared with the multitude of so-called small grand pianos wherein tone is sacrificed for size. Hear it and be convinced.

This piano may be obtained from any authorized
Steinway dealer with cost of transportation added.

Illustrated Catalogue and the Little Booklet entitled "The Triumph of the Vertegrand" sent
upon request mentioning this magazine.

STEINWAY & SONS

Steinway Hall, 107-109 East 14th Street
NEW YORK

TEA

DRINK TEA~ AND YOUR SYSTEM WILL
GRADUALLY BE POISONED BY TANNIC ACID~

COFFEE

DRINK COFFEE~ AND YOU WILL
BECOME A NERVOUS WRECK~

COCOA

DRINK COCOA
FOR BREAKFAST, LUNCH
AND SUPPER
AND YOU WILL ENJOY PERFECT HEALTH~
COCOA IS A BUILDER OF STRENGTH & VITALITY.

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IT'S *Kayler's* YOU WANT.

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Who are the great artists of the world?
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(Continued from page 844.)

Ways to Make Money

There is one way in which you—man or woman, old or young—can make money in your own town and around it. You can build up a good business with a permanent income for yourself, to help out the family or even to support it, to educate yourself—what purpose you will.

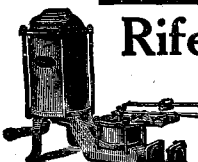
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No Attention—No Expense—Runs Continuously
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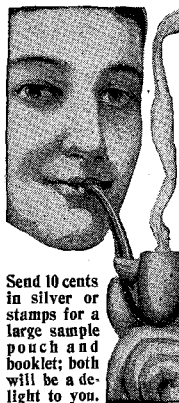
that are likely to prove detrimental to their interests, but under no circumstances will it be a party to any corrupt or underhanded methods to either prevent or secure legislation. Representatives of the press at the various State capitals can generally distinguish "strike" legislation from the real article, and it is in the power of the newspapers of the country to discourage it more vigorously than through any other agency.

We do not believe in securing new business at the expense of the old policy-holders, nor do we believe in writing business in any part of the world where it can not be handled within the loading for expenses. The society has already ceased writing new business in Russia, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Austria-Hungary, Australia, and Venezuela; and wherever it is found that business in any other foreign country is being done without profit or at the expense of American policy-holders it will be abandoned. That the Equitable and the other large American life-insurance companies have built up an extensive business in other countries is due to the fact that their rates are lower on the average than those charged by the foreign companies, but the expense of securing and retaining this business has in many cases proved excessive.

The society is not being conducted as an adjunct to any bank or trust company, nor will it be managed with any other than a rigid appreciation of the sacred character of its trust funds. Its funds will be invested solely with the view to securing the safest and best returns for the policy-holders, whose interests are paramount. The policy-holders select a majority of the directors of the society, and all of the new members of the board are policy-holders.

Extravagances have been cut off; waste is being eliminated, and the house-cleaning will be complete. We are making no promises to policy-holders beyond an economical and efficient administration, but we are constantly doing things in their interest. Other radical economies of management besides those referred to will be put into effect under plans now being worked out, and the results can not fail to increase returns to policy-holders. Increase in dividends will not come immediately, because of the extraordinary expenses of the past year, and it may possibly be still further delayed by a burden of litigation resulting from new laws, but it will come, and it will be substantial.

Through all of the stress and storm of last



A PERFECT SMOKE
Fragrant, mild, delicious—so says the connoisseur of
French's Mixture
A wonderful blend of North Carolina golden leaf, whose high natural aroma and exquisite fragrance is peculiar to the Piedmont section where it is grown. The leaf is carefully selected and blended by experts after being thoroughly matured and ripened by age—mellow as a rare old whiskey. Made nearly altogether by hand in the old fashioned way. Purest and highest grade smoking tobacco manufactured. This is what makes it
"The Aristocrat of Smoking Tobacco"
Never bites the tongue—it is unadulterated. Not sold by dealers, but direct to smokers in perfect condition.
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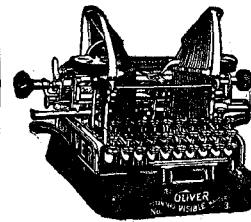
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Its aggregate earnings are enormous, and the individual average is high.

Its organization is drilled like an army. It affords a liberal education in actual salesmanship, and increases individual earning power by systematic development of natural talents.

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Because every business executive is interested in the very things the Oliver stands for—economy of time and money—increased efficiency of Correspondence and Accounting Departments.

The **OLIVER** Typewriter

The Standard Visible Writer

is simple in principle, compactly built, durable in construction, and its touch is beautifully elastic and most responsive.

The Oliver, by its responsiveness to all demands, gains and holds an ever widening circle of enthusiastic admirers.

If you wish to learn actual salesmanship and become a member of the Oliver Organization, send in your application immediately.

You can take up this work in spare time, or give us your entire time, just as you prefer.

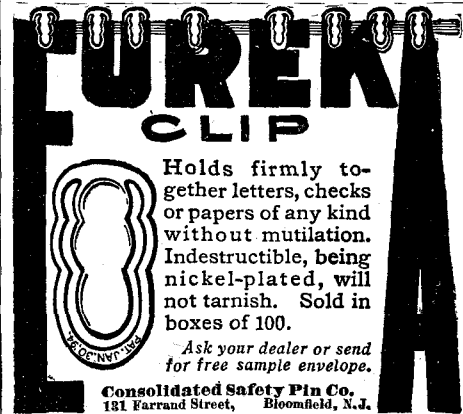
Whether you earn \$300 a year, or twelve times \$300 a year, depends entirely upon yourself.

We offer to properly qualified applicants the opportunity to earn handsome salaries and to gain a knowledge of Salesmanship that will prove of inestimable value.

The way is open to a successful business career. Write quickly.

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LUREX CLIP
Holds firmly together letters, checks or papers of any kind without mutilation. Indestructible, being nickel-plated, will not tarnish. Sold in boxes of 100.
Ask your dealer or send for free sample envelope.
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We can aid you to find a market for anything you write.
MS. SUCCESSFULLY PLACED.
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References: Edwin Markham, Margaret E. Sangster and others. Established 1890. Send for leaflet L.
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year the Equitable's payments to beneficiaries and policy-holders amounted to \$41,159,574.49, an average of more than \$135,000 for every working day. In dividends to policy-holders the Equitable paid out \$6,709,002.95, which is a greater amount than has ever been distributed in dividends in any year by any life-insurance company in the world.

The newspapers have said so much about the evils and mismanagement of the past that it seems to me they can well afford to now call attention to the fact, when the subject is up for editorial discussion, that the investigations of the past year have made life insurance a more valuable asset than it has ever been.

First of all, it will continue to be the policy of the new management of the Equitable to secure the best results for its policy-holders. Beyond that, let me repeat the principle which I laid down last fall, long before it was proposed to put a limitation on new business by law: "There will be no effort by the new administration to have the *biggest* company in the world. The effort will be to make it the *best* and *safest*."

Now that the reform measures recommended by the Armstrong Committee and its able counsel have been enacted into laws, and the reforms must be instituted and carried out, can you not, with satisfaction to yourself and benefit to your community, consistently advocate life insurance in companies whose management meets with your approval?

So much has been said about life insurance generally that was true, in whole or in part, and so much that has little or no basis in fact, that this letter is sent to you so that you may have a definite and authoritative statement as to the exact condition of affairs in the Equitable, and the policy which will be pursued by the new management. This letter is written without any idea of securing its publicity, but you are at liberty to make such use of it as you see fit.

Very truly yours,
PAUL MORTON.

MAY 11, 1906.

A Good Fish-Line, Too.—"Now, boys, what is the axis of the earth?"

"The axis of the earth," said Johnny, "is an imaginary line which passes from one pole to another, and on it the earth revolves."

"Very good, Johnny," said the teacher. "Could you hang clothes on that line?"

"Yes, sir."

"Oh, indeed; and what sort of clothes, may I ask?"

"Imaginary clothes, sir."—*London Daily News.*

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NAIL CLIPPER
IS THE BEST.

Has maintained its reputation for quality. Made by the originators. Lasting for years, thus defying competition. Trims, files, cleans and removes hangnails. Price 25c. by mail. Sold everywhere. Sterling silver handle, price \$1.00.

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on an Ostermoor makes you ready for the day's work when the clock strikes seven. There is all the difference in the world between the refreshing sleep which healthful comfort brings and the restless semi-unconsciousness that comes from sleeping on a saggy, lumpy, bumpy hair mattress. The Ostermoor Mattress consists of elastic layers of pure, soft Ostermoor sheets. They are laid by an Ostermoor hand within the Ostermoor tick—that is, they are built, not stuffed like the unsanitary, germ-breeding hair mattress. The

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will never lose its shape, never sag, and never lose its "spring." An occasional sun bath will keep it sweet and fresh.

30 Nights' Free Trial. You may sleep on an Ostermoor for a month and, if not thoroughly satisfied, have your money back without question. We have a beautifully illustrated volume of 142 pages, treating of sleep, how insomnia can be cured, Ostermoor styles and sizes, Ostermoor boat cushions, etc. The tick can be easily taken off and washed when desired.

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Exclusive Ostermoor agencies everywhere—that is our aim; the highest grade merchant in every place. The Ostermoor dealer in your vicinity—be sure to ask us who he is—will show you a mattress with the "Ostermoor" name and trade-mark sewn on the end. Mattress shipped, express paid by us, same day check is received, if you order of us by mail.



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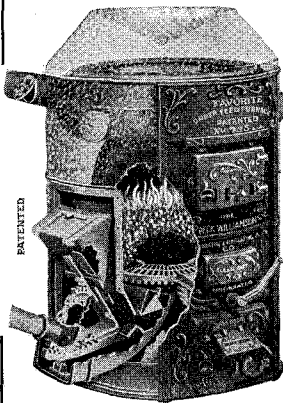
2 ft. 6 in. wide, \$8.35
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4 ft. 6 in. wide, 15.00
All 6 feet 3 in. long
In 2 parts, 50c. extra.

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THE Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace will save you the money wasted and lost in the smoke and gases which escape up and out your chimney from that old Overfeed furnace. It will extract more heat from a ton of the cheapest grade coal than you have ever obtained from a ton of the highest grade. Satisfied users from all sections give voluntary testimony that the

Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace

Saves 1-2 to 2-3 on Coal Bills



Several months ago we published a letter from Mr. Howard Shordon, Fort Wayne, Ind., telling his experience. A gentleman from Virginia recently wrote Mr. Shordon, asking further information. Extracts from his reply follow:

"In reply would state that I am pleased with the Peck-Williamson Underfeed Furnace and consider it the most economical furnace on the market. Prices of coal in this city are as follows: Anthracite \$8.00, Soft Lump \$5.50, and West Virginia Slack \$2.25 per ton. I used less than ten tons of the West Virginia Slack to heat my eight-room house last winter—heating my kitchen with the Furnace and using gasoline for cooking purposes, making my entire fuel bill for the Winter \$22.50 for coal and \$5.00 for gasoline.

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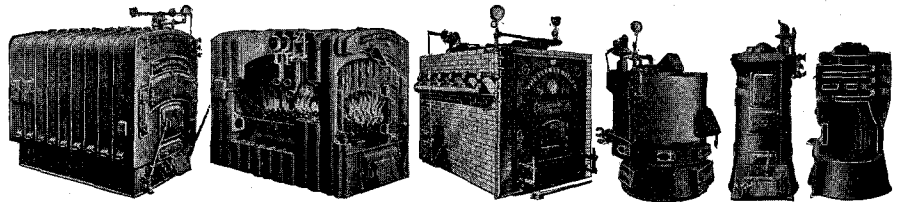
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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"Modern Love: An Anthology."—(Mitchell Kennerley, \$1.00.)

"From a College Window."—Arthur Christopher Benson. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, \$1.25 net.)

"Imperial Purple."—Edgar Saltus. (Mitchell Kennerley, \$1.00 net.)

"Walter Pater."—Arthur C. Benson. (The Macmillan Co., 75 cents.)

"Compendium of Spherical Astronomy."—Simon Newcomb. (The Macmillan Co., \$3.00.)

"Sirocco."—Kenneth Brown. (The Macmillan Co., \$1.75.)

"The New Earth."—W. S. Harwood. (The Macmillan Co., \$1.75.)

"The Way of the Gods."—John Luther Long. (The Macmillan Co., \$1.50.)

"Guarding a Great City."—William McAdoo. (Harper, \$1.00.)

"The Silver Age of the Greek World."—John P. Mahaffy. (The University of Chicago Press, \$3.00 net.)

"A Noble Fool."—Florence Everard. (Stitt Pub. Co.)

"Italian Romance Writers."—Joseph Spencer Kennard. (Brentano.)

"In Desert Keeping."—Edmund Mitchell. (Alston Rivers.)

"The Book of Tea."—Okakura Kakuzo. (Fox, Duffield & Co., \$1.10 net.)

"The Vine of Sismah."—Andrew Macphail. (The Macmillan Co., \$1.50.)

"Lord Curzon in India, 1898-1905." (The Macmillan Co., \$4.00.)

"Mr. Pratt."—Joseph C. Lincoln. (A. S. Barnes & Co.)

"Robert Browning and Alfred Domett."—Friederick G. Kenyon. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$1.50 net.)

"Childhood."—Mrs. Theodore W. Birney. (Friederick A. Stokes Co., \$1.00 net.)

"Jack Derringer."—Basil Lubbock. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$1.50.)

"Social Aspects of Christian Morality."—Rev. W. S. Bruce. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$3.50 net.)

"The Pathway to Reality."—R. B. Haldane. (E. P. Dutton & Co., \$3.50 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

From *Wishing-Land*.

(A hitherto unpublished poem.)

BY ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

Dear lady, tapping at your door,
Some little verses stand,
And beg on this auspicious day
To come and kiss your hand.

Their syllables all counted right,
Their rimes each in its place,
Like birthday children, at the door
They wait to see your face.

Rise, lady, rise and let them in;
Fresh from the fairy shore,
They bring you things you wish to have,
Each in its pinafore.

For they have been to Wishing-Land
This morning in the dew,
And all your dearest wishes bring—
All granted—home to you.

What these may be, they would not tell,
And could not if they would;
They take the packets sealed to you
As trusty servants should.

But there was one that looked like love,
And one that smelt like health,

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And one that had a jingling sound—
I fancy it might be wealth.

Ah, well, they are but wishes still;
But, lady dear, for you
I know that all you wish is kind,
I pray it all come true.
—From the *Cosmopolitan Magazine* (June).

The Early Stars.

BY ROSAMUND MARRIOTT WATSON.

The slender alders by the stream
Are veiled in leafage faint and fine,
Frail as the fabric of a dream,
And all about the grasses gleam
The gilt stars of the celandine.

Once on a day—how long ago!—
Deep in the grass we saw them shine,
Beside this selfsame streamlet's flow,
While sweet birds fluted high and low,
The gilt stars of the celandine.

Beneath the trees, beside the stream,
Fair as of old we see them shine—
Dear, might we dream the selfsame dream,
Were youth once more but yours and mine!—
Evangel from the past they seem,
The gilt stars of the celandine.

—From *The Pall Mall Magazine* (London).

The Storm-Child.

(AUTHORSHIP UNKNOWN.)

My child came to me with the equinox,
The wild wind blew him to my swinging door,
With flakes of tawny foam from off the shore,
And shivering spindrift whirled across the rocks.
Flung down the sky, the wheeling swallow-flocks
Cried him a greeting; and the lordly woods,
Waving lean arms of welcome one by one,
Cast down their russet cloaks and golden hoods,
And bid their dancing leaflets trip and run
Before the tender feet of this my son.

Therefore the sea's swift fire is in his veins,
And in his heart the glory of the sea;
Therefore the storm-wind shall his comrade be,
That strips the hills and sweeps the cowering plains.
October, shot with flashing rays and rains,
Inhabits all his pulses; he shall know
The stress and splendor of the roaring gales,
The creaking boughs shall croon him fairy-tales,
And the sea's kisses set his blood aglow,
While in his ears the eternal bugles blow.

—From *"Modern Love: An Anthology"*
(Mitchell Kennerley).

I Heard the Spirit Singing.

BY JUNE E. DOWNEY.

I heard the Spirit singing in the ancient caves of
Work:

"You are playing, Man-child, playing where the evil
demons lurk;
Yet I would not have you falter or count the awful
cost,
Lest your heart grow old within you and the zest
for sport be lost.

"So toss the ball of empire, with its fatal coat of fire;
And dig for gilded nuggets with the pangs of hot
desire;
And blow your filmy bubbles in the bright face of
the sun,
Tho you know they'll tarnish, vanish ere your play-
ing-day is done.

"Go, spin your humming-top of Thought, or brood
with sullen lip,
As you scrawl upon the canvas or load the merchant-
ship;

Come, tell some old, old story or rehearse some
ancient creed,
Or with many a lisp of wonder draw the music from
the reed.

"Let your playful hand in cunning devise a giant eye,
And in long hours of frolic guess the secrets of the sky;

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Or peer with curious longing in the busy underbourn,
Where microscopic beings are playing in their turn.

"And raise Love's swaying ladder to the dizzy heights
of wo;
And walk o'er desert places where the thorns and
thistles grow,
Where the Man-child gropes and stumbles and holds
his quivering breath
As he meets within the shadows his last playfellow,
Death."

I heard the Spirit singing: "Laughter is the strongest
prayer,
And the zest of faith is measured by the mirth that
toys with care;
And he who plays the hardest and dares to laugh
aloud
Beyond the cavern's shadows may some day work
with God."

—From *The Independent*.

The Flower Gatherers.

By HENRY NEWBOLT.

I left behind the ways of care,
The crowded hurrying hours,
I breathed again the woodland air,
I plucked the woodland flowers:

Bluebells as yet but half awake,
Primroses pale and cool,
Anemones like stars that shake
In a green twilight pool—

On these still lay the enchanted shade,
The magic April sun;
With my own child a child I strayed
And thought the years were one.

As through the copse she went and came
My senses lost their truth;
I called her by the dear dead name
That sweetened all my youth.

—From *The Spectator* (London).

PERSONAL.

John D. Archbold, of Standard Oil.—A writer in the New York *Evening Post* presents a character sketch of John Dustin Archbold, vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, and one of the benefactors of Syracuse University. Mr. Archbold is depicted as a thorough, keen business man, a financier of the "Standard" school, and a man of extraordinary attainments. After following the course of his career from its beginning in the ranks of one of the Standard Oil Company's enemies, to his present high office under the trust, the writer sums up his life in these words:

Apparently he has risen by implicit obedience to a system that required shrewdness, secrecy, hard work, and loyalty. John D. Archbold the individual has been subordinated to John D. Archbold the developer of the trust's transportation facilities, the Standard director and vice-president, and the Rockefeller subordinate. It has been difficult even to fasten upon him the character of philanthropist and patron of Methodism; for years his benefactions to Syracuse University were known only to his friend Chancellor Day and the college trustees.

Through his connections with the much-attacked Standard Oil Company Mr. Archbold has been in line for considerable personal criticism which, says this writer, he has taken "and absorbed with the ease of a Dismal Swamp."

Even in 1882, when he, with H. H. Rogers and Ambrose McGregor, was brought to trial for alleged conspiracy to ruin the Vacuum Oil Works of Buffalo by luring away an expert stillman named Albert Miller and stealing the secret of the company's process, Mr. Archbold left the talking to the lawyers, relying upon technical shrewdness to defeat the action. After his acquittal the story was the same—always a strong imperviousness to criticism. Now



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and then, before investigating bodies, the chief of the Standard's transportation service uttered formal protests against extravagant charges of critics and reaffirmed the old declaration that the Standard did not encourage the practise of selling oil below the cost of production. But nothing resembling a passionate defense passed his lips. The lieutenant in John D. Rockefeller's selected, well-drilled, and subservient industrial army knew that the ability to be silent in Russian, German, and "plain United States" was worth more than a talker's glibness.

The students of Syracuse University look upon Mr. Archbold as a benefactor in about the same way that Chicago University students regard Mr. Rockefeller. The similarity has extended to their new song:

"We have a Standard Oil pipe running up to John Crouse Hall,
And a gusher in the stadium will be flowing full next fall.
We need the money, Mr. Archbold,
We need it right away;
It's the biggest ad. we've had
Since the bulldog went away."

The bulldogs owned by students were banished by executive decree some time ago. While it lacks the mock piety of the Chicago refrain, "Praise John from whom oil blessings flow," this Syracuse stanza suggests the extent of Mr. Archbold's benefactions. It was in March, 1901, that the oil man gave to the up-State University \$400,000 on condition that a like sum should be raised from other sources. Last year Mr. Archbold supplemented this gift with the offer to pay for a fine new athletic stadium. This is not yet completed, but it is expected that over \$100,000 will be spent on it.

Casting One's Bread Upon the Waters.—The Atlanta Georgian tells a story "with a moral" to which the recent disaster in California gave rise:

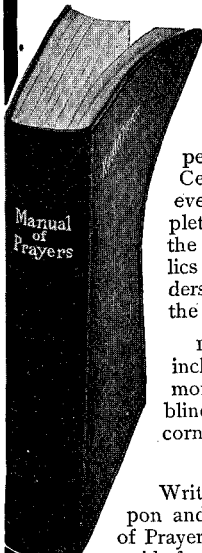
Two days before the earthquake a benevolent Hebrew merchant upon one of the prominent streets of San Francisco engaged in conversation an honest farmer from the country round about. The merchant exploited to the farmer the value of his wares and set about to induce the farmer to become a purchaser. The farmer, frankly admiring the outlay of the merchant, confessed his financial inability to invest, and without ostentation told the story of some recent misfortunes which had left him without money even for the ordinary necessities of his family. Upon the strength of this statement, whose sincerity was attested in the honest face of the son of the soil, the Hebrew merchant took a five-dollar gold piece from his pocket and asked the farmer to accept it as a temporary relief to the conditions which surrounded him.

That closed the incident for the day, but when two days later the earthquake visited San Francisco there rolled in, from the country round about, a farmer's wagon which slowly and painfully, yet resolutely, wound its way to the store of the Hebrew merchant, and when it reached there the grateful farmer explained that he had come to help his friend with the only means at hand in his last remaining vehicle, to transport the merchant and such of his goods as he could to a place of safety and refuge. The farmer stated that on the way he had been met by scores of people and had been offered extravagant sums of money for the use of his conveyance, but explained that he had carried in his heart a grateful sense of the merchant's kindness to him in his own hour of necessity, and that it was the greatest pleasure of his life to refuse all financial offers for the sake of illustrating his sincerity and grateful appreciation.

The Power of the Pen.—The Atlanta News quotes a "European investigator" whose statements should be carefully remembered by all upon whose writings the fate of a nation may depend. Says this authority:

The nose of Cleopatra had a marked influence on the destinies of the ancient world. The handwriting of Napoleon I., we are assured by recent historians, had a similar effect upon the evolution of the modern world. He did not write—he scrawled. By reason of this, among other causes, he lost Waterloo. Grouchy could not read with exactness his decisive

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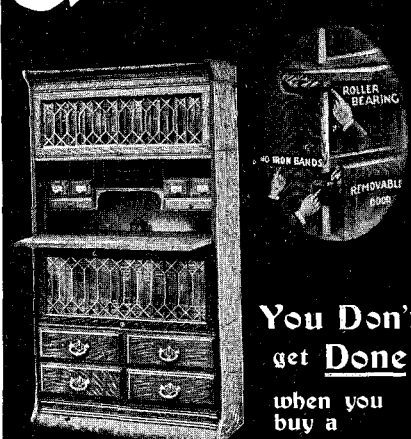
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hour; at seven-thirty, after dinner, a music lesson; and nine-thirty was bedtime.

Military exercise always had the strongest attraction for the child. He never would wear anything but a cadet's uniform, and it is said that at the time he gave his oath to his country he did not possess a dress suit. One of the earliest moves of his personal reign was an attempt to issue an order forbidding officers and privates ever to appear in civilian dress; but this he was unable to carry out.

Syndicating Beecher.—The current number of *M. A. P. in America* contains the history of Editor Bok's first publishing venture. When the present editor of *The Ladies' Home Journal* was a schoolboy in Brooklyn he enjoyed the friendship of Henry Ward Beecher, then in the height of his popularity.

He attended the Sunday-school of Plymouth Church, and Mr. Beecher took a great fancy to the lad. Bok had an amateur printing-press and some type, and he published a tiny four-page paper, playing the rôle of proprietor, editor, reporter, compositor, pressman, and newsdealer. One day the embryo journalist—still in knickerbockers—went to Mr. Beecher with a proposal to "syndicate" his sermons to out-of-town papers. Mr. Beecher consented and regularly furnished the boy with his "copy." Bok made a big success of the thing and a whole bunch of money besides.

Ex-President Loubet's Own Account of His Escape from Assassination.—The recent attempt to assassinate Mr. Loubet, late President of France, created an unusual stir in that country owing to the absence of any assignable cause for any one to wish to destroy so peaceful a citizen. In the Paris correspondence of the London *Telegraph* the former President is quoted as telling the story of his escape:

"I am not at all overwhelmed by the attempt," says Mr. Loubet. "I already ran not a few risks when I was at the Elysée, and I am a fatalist. What astonishes me is that the indiscretion which has disclosed the fact was not committed before. It happened so far back as March 2. The reticence observed by the people at Montélimar, who knew of the affair, was admirable, as it enabled the judicial investigators to continue their work quietly and efficiently. As the affair has leaked out, I need no longer keep silence. On March 2 I left La Bégude to spend a few hours at Montélimar. In the evening I dined in the house in the Rue Quatre Alliées with my son Paul and my old friend and neighbor General Grasset. After dinner, instead of going into the salon, we went into my study, next to the dining-room, on the ground floor. I lit my pipe and Paul was rolling a cigarette. General Grasset was walking up and down the room, and about half-past eight o'clock Mr. Joussaud, of the Inland Revenue, another old friend, joined us and told me that he had made a strange and startling discovery. While going to his club, in the dark, he noticed on a window-sill of our house a small tin box, tied with wire, and a lighted fuse on the cover. He coolly extinguished the fuse, burning his fingers in doing so, and then dipped the box in the gutter stream, after which he carried it to the court-house and made a statement as to his discovery to the Procurator of the Republic. At the court-house, the box, or bomb, was left all night in a bucket of water. Next morning it was opened, and inside were 800 grams of a black powder some fragments of iron nails, and quite at the bottom a quantity of grayish matter, the nature

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Do you know the place? If not, your pleasure has suffered. Take a free trip, a mental little journey through Muskoka by asking for that handsome Muskoka Folder issued by the Grand Trunk Railway System,—it contains a large map, nineteen views, and a fund of facts. Take the journey some evening after supper with your wife and children. Then slam the door on the doctor for 1906 by taking your family on a real journey through the Muskoka District this summer. Less than a day's journey from principal American cities. The Ideal Family Resort. For all particulars, apply to FRANK P. DWYER, E. P. A., G. T. R. S., 200 Broadway, New York.

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the requirements of hard, daily service are kept constantly in mind to the exclusion of so-called "selling features" or "talking points."

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There are seven models in the 1906 Rambler line, and all are good.

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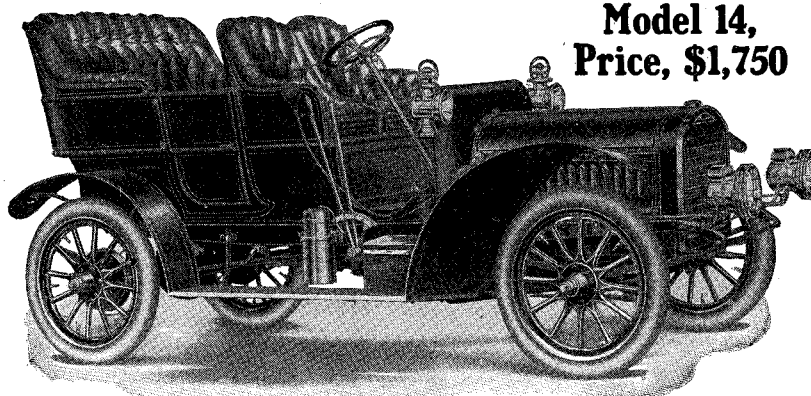
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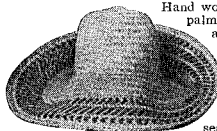
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Mexican Palm Leaf Hat 50c



Hand woven by Mexicans in Mexico from palm fiber. Double weave, durable and light weight with colored designs in brim. Retail at \$1.00, sent postpaid for **50c** to introduce our Mexican hats and draw-work. Same hat plain, 40c; both for 75c. Large, medium and small sizes. Fine for fishing, camping, seashore and gardening. Hat booklet free.

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For
PRICKLY HEAT,
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Removes all odor of perspiration. Do
lightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or
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GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

A LITTLE MORE
IN PRICE, REMAINS
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SUBSTITUTES, BY
A GOOD HOUSE

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THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15 cents, postpaid.



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Stop Forgetting

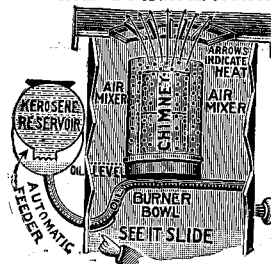
THE KEY TO SUCCESS

You can stop forgetting by a little practice and a few simple rules. You can study my course anywhere, any time, in spare moments. **You are no greater intellectually than your memory.** Simple, inexpensive. Increases business capacity, social standing by giving an alert, ready memory for names, faces, business details, study. Develops will, concentration, conversation, public speaking, writing, etc. Write to-day for free copy of my interesting booklet, "How to Remember." Address **DICKSON SCHOOL OF MEMORY, 754 Kimball Hall, Chicago**

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Causing great excitement wherever exhibited. Fuel drawn principally from atmosphere. Uses 395 barrels of air, while consuming one gallon of oil. Wood, coal and oil cost money. Only free fuel is air. Supply unlimited. No trust in control. Air belongs to the rich and poor alike.



HARRISON'S VALVELESS WICKLESS AUTOMATIC OIL-GAS AND AIR BURNER STOVE

SECTIONAL CUT OF GENERATOR. Burns like gas. Intense hot fire. Combustion perfect. To operate—turn knob—oil runs into burner—touch a match, it generates gas which passes through air mixer, drawing in about a barrel of air, to every large spoonful of oil consumed. That's all. It is self-regulating, no more attention. Same heat all day, or all night. For more or less heat, simply turn knob. There it remains until you come again. To put fire out, turn knob, raising burner, oil runs back into can, fire's out. As near perfection as anything in this world. No dirt, soot, or ashes. No leaks—nothing to clog or close up. No wick—not even a valve, yet heat is under proper control. D. E. CARN, IND., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Stoves are worth more than twice as much as they cost. It costs me only 4 cents a day for fuel." L. S. NORRIS, VI., writes: "The Harrison Oil-Gas Generators are wonderful savers of fuel, at least 50% to 75% over wood and coal." E. D. ARNOLD, NEB., writes: "Saved \$4.25 a month for fuel by using the Harrison Oil-Gas Stove. My range cost me \$5.50 per month, and the Harrison only \$1.25 per month." Objectionable features of all other stoves wiped out. NOT LIKE THOSE SOLD IN STORES. Ideal for cooking, roasting, baking, ironing, canning fruit, for picnics, cottages, camping, also for heating houses, stores, rooms, etc., with radiating attachment. No more carrying kindling,



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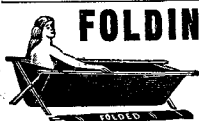
coal, ashes, soot and dirt. No hot fiery kitchens. Absolutely safe from explosion. Not dangerous like gasoline. Simple, durable—last for years. Saves expense, drudgery and fuel bills.

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All sizes. Prices low—\$3.00 and up—sent to any address. Send no money—only send your name and address. Write to-day for our 30 day trial offer—full description—thousands of testimonials. 1906 Proposition. Catalogue free.

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FOLDING BATH TUB

Weight 16 lbs. Cost little. Requires little water. Write for special offer. M. L. IRWIN,
103 Chambers St., New York, N. Y.

of which could not be determined, but which was probably explosive. It was decided to send the box and its contents to Paris for analysis. The Procurator of the Republic asked us not to say anything, so as to facilitate his investigation. Naturally, we could not tell him anything, nor could our neighbors, who had seen nothing whatever. Soon after the box was sent to Paris, Mr. Touny telegraphed to my son that the bomb was a fraud and that it had been put down by a practical joker. This, however, was not the opinion of Mr. Girard, of the Municipal Laboratory, who, a week after, informed us that the bomb was genuine. It was filled with stuff not strong enough to damage the house, but capable of causing grievous injury to persons going along the street at the time of the explosion. A man, supposed to be an Anarchist, who had been at Montélimar on March 2, was arrested on suspicion at Avignon, and is still in custody."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Cause and Effect.—A theological student was sent one Sunday to supply a vacant pulpit in a Connecticut valley town. A few days after, he received a copy of the weekly paper of that place with the following item marked: "Rev. _____, of the senior class at Yale seminary, supplied the pulpit at the Congregational Church last Sunday, and the church will now be closed three weeks for repairs." —Cleveland Leader.

A Bloodless Tragedy.—The practise of dueling is on the decline in France, the country which has been peculiarly its home. It grows more ridiculous year by year, and those who engage in it become more and more a laughing-stock. Not long ago a Paris journalist, who had by some criticism offended a politician, received from him the following letter: "Sir: One does not send a challenge to a bandit of your species; one simply administers a cuff on the ears. Therefore, I hereby cuff both your ears. Be grateful to me for not having recourse to weapons."

"Yours truly, _____"

The journalist answered:

"MY DEAR SIR AND ADVERSARY: I thank you, according to your wish, for having sent me cuffs by post, instead of slaughtering me with weapons. Cuffed by post, I respond by despatching you by post six bullets in the head. I kill you by letter. Please consider yourself dead from the first line of this epistle."

"With a respectful salutation to your corpse, I am,
Very truly yours, _____"

—The Popular Magazine.

Safe Deposit.—Of Marshall Field III. an amusing story was recently told at Lakewood. The boy, according to the story, approached an old lady in a Lakewood hotel and said to her:

"Can you crack nuts?"

"No, my dear, I can't," the old lady replied. "I lost all my teeth years ago."

"Then," said the little boy, extending two hands full of walnuts, "please hold these while I go and get some more." —Denver Times.

It Pays to Tip.—Jean Gerardy, the well-known cellist, at a dinner in Philadelphia, praised American wit.

"You are all witty," he said. "From your millionaire down to your gamins you are quick, nimble, and sparkling in retort."

"Your gamins' wit is sometimes cruel. It caused a friend of mine to flush and mutter an oath one day last week in New York."

"My friend, in a hurry to catch a train, ran out of his hotel toward a cab, and a ragged little boy opened the cab door for him and handed in his valise."

"He gave the boy nothing. In his hurry, you see, he forgot."

"The disappointed urchin smiled sourly, and called this order to the driver:

"Nearest poorhouse, cabby." —New York Tribune.

Hot off the Griddle.—HOUSEKEEPER (to shopkeeper)—"Are these buns to-day's?—because what I bought yesterday weren't!" —Punch.

Name _____

Address _____

If you wish to receive a copy of the book mentioned in this advertisement, write your name and address in the space above, tear off this corner and mail to
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Dept. N. 16, Battle Creek,
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If we could convince you in this ad. of the value to YOU of our *Free* new book, "THE BATTLE CREEK IDEA," you would be glad to pay \$10.00 for it.

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It tells how you can live, in your own home, without disturbing your daily routine in any way, a sane, healthful life—the life that has restored thousands to health at the famous Battle Creek Sanitarium.

It is now recognized that nine-tenths of all diseases are caused by improper diet.

You can disease, and you eat health. It is all in the choice of Foods. "The Battle Creek Idea" will tell you how to choose right, so as to get and keep good health.

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Enables you to enjoy massage at home—invigorates the nerves and entire system, benefits the complexion and scalp, and banishes soreness. Stimulates the circulation (by natural means—without drugs). Your physician recommends it. Invaluable after bathing or exercise.

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These free Trousers will be made to your measure from Worsted Cloths woven by the Celebrated SHANANDOA MILLS

of Martinsburg, W. Va., tailored equal to any \$5.00 trousers made.

To introduce our genuine Cheviot and Worsted Suits made to measure for \$7.98

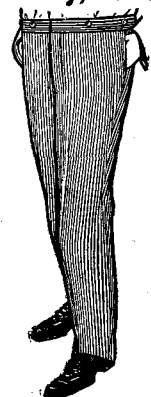
With every suit, we give, as offered above, a pair of \$5 Worsted Trousers free.

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It's Linen—pure Irish Linen and nothing but Linen.

And Linen is immaculate in its cleanliness.

It never gets "sticky" because its firm and glossy fibres stand apart as woven.

The air circulates freely through pure linen mesh—Kneipp Linen Mesh—and quickly evaporates all the moisture the body gives off.

That means the pores are free to act and regulate your temperature as nature intended they should. You feel clean and comfortable all the time.

Cotton and Wool "mat and pack," get perspiration soaked and encase the body in clammy dampness.

Then the pores are choked—stop work—and you take cold, mayhap contract grip, pneumonia or rheumatism.

You feel much cleaner and more comfortable in Kneipp Linen Mesh Underwear because it is the only Nothing-but-Linen underwear you can buy. All other so-called Linen Mesh Underwear is a mixture—an assertion we would not dare make if we could not prove it.

Your own Doctor will tell you that you really ought to wear Linen next the skin.

And for perfect healthfulness it should be Kneipp Linen because the mesh is "open weave" next the skin. And the closer weave built up on this "open weave" prevents sudden change in the natural temperature established by the body.

The streamers of the seal show a strip of Kneipp Linen Mesh folded so you can see both sides—but write for samples of our several weights and weaves—they will be sent free.

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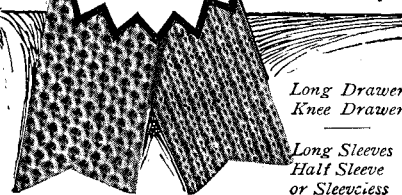
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Burglar Proof

This key locks any door in the house, so that it is just impossible to pick the lock, or unlock the door from the outside. Agents wanted. Everybody needs them. 15c. 2 for 25c. for 50c. (in coin) postpaid.

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Defined—by Father.—"Pa, what are halcyon days?"

"S-h-h," replied H. Peck, Sr., as he looked around to assure himself that he and his son were alone; "they're the glorious summer days when your dear mamma is far, far away from the wicked, noisy city enjoying freedom from household cares and getting the sweet, pure air she needs so much."—*Chicago Record-Herald*.

Pure, but Dangerous.—A milkman, while serving a customer the other morning, was asked if he could guarantee the milk was pure.

"Oh, yes," he replied. "It has been paralyzed by the public anarchist."—*Sacred Heart Review*.

Tempus Fugit.—Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, in lecturing to his law class at the George Washington University, told the following story in the course of his remarks:

"I knew of a case once where two darkies swapped mules. One of them was an old hand at the business and in making the trade he represented his mule to be seven years old, and told of many good traits the animal had not. This was in February. About two months later the other darky began to realize he had been victimized in the bargain, and that the beast was fully 12 years old. So he decided to go back and tell the swindler he had lied to him about the animal. However, owing to its being the busy season for farming, he was not able to go until about the middle of June. He finally did go, and told his man what he thought of his rascally misrepresentations about the mule.

"You say," said the other fellow, "dat when you got de mule in February he was seven years old, and now it's June and he's 12 years old?"

"Yes, I do!" was the angry response.

"Well, sah, time sure do fly."—*American Spectator*.

Exorbitant.—"John, dear," wrote a lady from the Continent, "I enclose the hotel bill."

"Dear Jane, I enclose a check," wrote John in reply; "but please don't buy any more hotels at this price—they are robbing you!"—*Tit-Bits*.

Continued in Both Cases.—Many years ago there lived in Camden, Me., two neighbors, Dr. Huse and Judge Thayer. The doctor had occasion to sue a man, and of course employed his neighbor, the judge as his counsel. After a session of court he met the judge and asked about his case. The judge said it was continued. Meeting him again, after another session, and asking again about his case, the same answer was given.

As it cost \$2 or \$3 each time it was continued, the doctor thought by the time it was settled after paying the judge, he would get nothing.

Some time afterward the judge was afflicted with a felon, and of course employed his neighbor, the doctor. After suffering awhile, he met the doctor and said: "Doctor, this thing is getting along very slowly. I have walked the floor nights for a week. What are you doing to it?"

The doctor, who stammered badly, replied: "Co-continuing it, by George."—*Boston Herald*.

Such a Grandfather.—A young man was being examined by a life-insurance official as to his family record. Among other questions the following was asked, "Of what did your grandfather die?"

The applicant hesitated a few moments and then stammered out, "I-I'm not sure, but I think he died in infancy."—*Lippincott's*.

Too Great a Risk.—He desired to take out a life policy for \$50,000.

Smiling eagerly, the agent drew forth the blank form and began the usual series of questions.

"Query six," he said at length—"are you an automobilist?"

"No," was the ready rejoinder, "I am not."

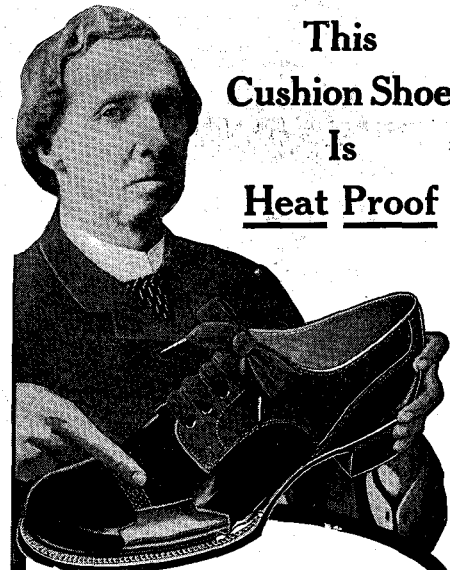
"Motorcyclist, perhaps?"

"No."

The agent with a sigh laid down his pen.

"I am sorry," he said, "but we no longer insure pedestrians."—*Minneapolis Journal*.

This Cushion Shoe Is Heat Proof



Ordinary leather soles absorb heat from hot pavements. This, combined with the natural heat of the foot, makes the shoe a veritable "sweat box."

Worth Cushion Sole Shoes

have a patent inner Cushion Sole so constructed and treated that it cannot absorb heat.

It maintains the feet at a normal temperature, keeping them cool, comfortable and healthy. This Cushion Sole also prevents all jar on the spine.

Write at once for booklet displaying our stylish, durable summer Oxfords in tan and calf.

Men's Shoes, \$4.00 to \$5.00
Women's Shoes, 3.00 and 3.50

THE CUMMINGS CO., Inc.

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Boston, Mass.

The "Two Minute" Safety Razor

will convince any man, in just two minutes, that it is not only a safety razor, but has points of merit which make it

The Best Safety Razor.

Try one and it will prove—

That the blade corners cannot cut and slash the face as they do on other safety razors.

That the blades have an edge which far outlasts the edge on any other thin blade. They have the double bevel—like the barber's razor—that's the reason.

That the blade holder is as easily washed and wiped as a dinner plate. That there are no parts to rust and that there are not a lot of parts to take apart and put back every time the razor is used.

The blades can be honed and stropped. But we sharpen dull blades for next to nothing, so no one need strop or hone unless he wants to. Liberal exchange offer on blades.

Razor Complete, with 24 Sharp Blades, In Handsome Leather Case, \$5.00

Ask your dealer. If he can't or won't supply you, write us. Get our Free Booklet anyway.

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No blade corners to cut you

"Opens like a Book, Washes like a Dinner Plate."

HAIR ON THE FACE NECK AND ARMS

Instantly Removed Without Injury to the Most Delicate Skin.

In compounding an incomplete mixture was accidentally spilled on the back of the hand, and on washing afterward it was discovered that the hair was completely removed. We named the new discovery



"MODENE"

Apply for a few minutes and the hair disappears as if by magic. IT CANNOT FAIL. Modene supersedes electrolysis. Used by people of refinement, and recommended by all who have tested its merits. Modene sent by mail in safety mailing cases on receipt of \$1.00 per bottle. Postage stamps taken. Address

MODENE MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 520 Cincinnati, O.

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The JUNE BRIDE

THERE could be no more appropriate selection for her wedding gift than the **Krell Auto-Grand**—a high-grade, rich-toned Upright Grand Piano, embodying the player feature in absolute perfection.

Two Ways Are Better Than One

If SHE can play divinely, and HE does not know a sharp from a flat, a turn of the lever makes HIM a master of melody. This is the charm of the **Krell Auto-Grand**—it brings unalloyed pleasure to the most finished musician, at the same time enabling one to whom the keyboard is an unsolved mystery to achieve results quite as brilliant.

The **Krell Auto-Grand** combines superb tone, full in volume, with a perfect playing mechanism—every part of which is easily detachable, although it is so simple, the services of an expert seldom, if ever, will be required. The mechanical touch is so sensitive that it is possible to go instantly from *pianissimo* to *forzando*.

A five-year guarantee is given. Liberal terms and our new Catalog O at your service. Write to-day.

The Auto-Grand Piano Co., New Castle, Ind.

Dealers are invited to share in the prosperity our new plan offers to them. Send for it.

Just Published—A New "JOY-BOOK" By "JOSIAH ALLEN'S WIFE"

Samantha vs. Josiah

THE STORY OF A BORROWED AUTOMOBILE AND WHAT CAME OF IT

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CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

May 18.—Wu Ting-Fang, to whom has been given the task of codifying the Chinese laws, recommends jury trials, practise of native lawyers, and electrocution.

May 19.—Four hundred English woman-suffragists urge their claims before Premier Campbell-Bannerman, who says he favors their demands, but urges patience.

May 20.—The Czar refuses an audience to the President and a deputation of the Douma who were to present the address, and notifies them that the document must be conveyed to him through the Court Ministry. Much dissatisfaction is expressed.

Señor Palma is inaugurated as President of Cuba amid scenes of universal rejoicing.

May 21.—W. H. Stuart, American Vice-Consul at Batoum, is murdered. The assassins escape. The new Hungarian Parliament holds its first sitting. The Emperor-King reads his speech from the throne.

The Douma decides to overlook the Czar's refusal of an audience to its President, and affairs become more settled.

Heavy rain, causing great avalanches of mud, force the staff of the observatory on Mount Vesuvius to leave their post.

The Union Postal Congress at Rome completes its work. It reduces the rate on heavy letters and agrees upon other reforms.

May 23.—Admiral Rojestvensky resigns.

Henrik Ibsen, the dramatist, dies at Christiania, Norway.

May 24.—English woman-suffragists refuse to pay their taxes, declaring them unconstitutional inasmuch as they have been levied "without representation" of the taxed in Parliament.

May 25.—Wu Ting-Fang goes into retirement upon the rejection of his proposed reforms in Chinese administration.

Domestic.

May 18.—More gifts of stock by coal companies to employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad are brought out at the session of the Interstate Commerce Commission in Philadelphia; the railroad announces that it will investigate all such gratuities.

Forest fires raging in Michigan and Wisconsin are reported as causing considerable loss of property and a few lives.

The Hepburn Railroad-Rate bill passes the Senate by a vote of 71 to 3, after the words "in its judgment" are stricken out of the Interstate Commerce Commission clause by a vote of 50 to 24.

Alexander Berkman, who attempted to assassinate H. C. Frick, during the steel strike at Homestead in 1892, is released from the Western Penitentiary in Pittsburgh.

May 19.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South reports unfavorably on the matter of uniting with the Church North.

May 20.—Wu Ting-Fang, former Chinese Minister to the United States, announces that Mrs. J. B. Henderson has converted him to total abstinence and vegetarianism.

The question of reopening the saloons in San Francisco agitates the liquor-dealers. The Prohibition element is reported to be trying to keep the establishments closed for six months and then to pass a high-license law.

May 21.—Secretaries Bonaparte and Taft speak on civil-service reform before the annual meeting of the Maryland Civil Service Reform Association at Baltimore.

The United States Supreme Court affirms the conviction of United States Senator Burton, of Kansas, who was found guilty of using his influence with the Post Office Department in behalf of the Rialto Company of St. Louis.

May 22.—The Board of Control of the Louisiana Leper Home announce that three patients have been discharged cured.

San Francisco banks reopen for business with more new deposits than withdrawals.

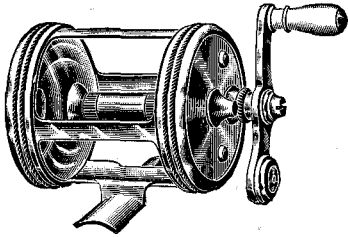
May 23.—Paul Morton, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, proposes to the directors the election of twenty-eight directors by the policy-holders at their annual meeting.

May 24.—The announcement of the reunion of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church is received with great rejoicing at the assemblies of the two churches at Des Moines, Ia., and Decatur, Ill.

The Interstate Commerce Commission uncovers methods of the Standard Oil Company for crushing small dealers. F. B. Westgate and Senator Lewis Emery, independent Pennsylvania producers, testify to unfair rate discriminations of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

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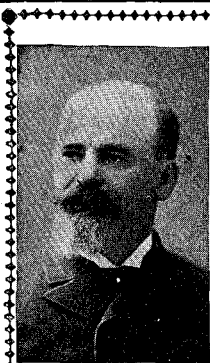
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"C. E. J., Atlanta, Ga.—"(1) Which was the greater painter, Millet or Millais? (2) Are the names both pronounced as if written *Mill-et*? (3) Were both of French origin?"

(1) There is no comparison between the work of the two men, for they belonged to entirely different schools. Millet, however, has left much the greater fame. (2) Millais' is pronounced *mil-lay*; Millet, *mee-lay*. (3) Sir John Everett Millais was born in Southampton, England, of an ancient family of the island of Jersey. Jean Francois Millet was born in France.

"G. F. W., Cleveland, O.—"In the title of a paper whose purpose was to give the minute detail in the construction of a porcelain inlay was it proper to say: 'The technique of making a porcelain inlay,' or 'The technique of the porcelain inlay'?"

Either is correct, but the latter, being more general in its signification, is preferable as the title of an article.

"W. C. J., Comanche, Texas.—"(1) "Which word is correct in this sentence: 'It is a (real or really) warm day?' (2) What is the construction of 'deep' in the sentence 'Still waters run deep'? Is it an adverb or an adjective? (3) In the sentence 'As is the boy so will be the man,' what parts of speech are 'as' and 'so'?"

(1) "Real" is misapplied when made to mean "very" or "quite." This colloquial use of "real," which has no such meaning, is a barbarism. (2) An adjective, qualifying water; not an adverb, qualifying run. (3) Adverbs.

"H. W. R., Chicago, Ill.—"Kindly state whether the following sentence is correct in its construction: 'By applying early, students may be given an opportunity to work their way through the school.'"

The sentence quoted is disjointed. The writer intended to say: "By applying early, students may obtain an opportunity," etc.

"P. G. V., Lake Benton, Minn.—"Is the expression correct, 'It looks like rain,' meaning 'It looks as tho it would rain'?"

No. Not unless one were speaking of imitation rain on the stage. The expression, however, has acquired toleration by constant colloquial use.

"A. L. B., Rome, N. Y.—"(1) Will you please

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tell me how the word 'vicar' is pronounced? Should it be written with a capital 'v,' and is it a common or a proper noun, as used in this sentence: 'Here comes the vicar?' (2) What is the meaning of the ending *vitch* as used on words like Czarvitch, etc.?"

(1) Vik'ar, the "a" being pronounced as "a" in sofa. It is a common noun and should be written with a lower-case "v." In the sentence which you quote the capital letter might be preferable, inasmuch as a particular person is indicated. It is well, however, to always maintain a certain economy in the use of capital letters. (2) Son.

"R. A. L." Long Prairie, Minn.—"(1) Referring to an individual as one of a party, said individual being an Englishman, would it be incorrect to say, 'An Englishman always wants to predominate'? Is it better English to say, 'He always wants to dominate'? (2) Does the prefix 'pre' in the word 'predominate' determine in any way the tense of the verb? For instance: can a man 'predominate' in a meeting at which he is present?"

(1) The verb "to predominate" is not used in the active voice with a subject signifying an individual. A man's influence or power may be *predominant*; or a given sect, party, or nationality may *predominate*; but an individual *dominates*. (2) The prefix "pre" has no tense significance.

"M. H. F." New York city.—"Is there any authority for the following uses of the word 'tip': (1) 'to tip a waiter'; (2) 'to give a man a tip on the races'?"

Yes, both are good English and have been long in use.

"J. G. C." Chicago, Ill.—"Is 'between you and I' a correct English sentence?"

The error in this sentence, common enough, is evident if the pronouns be transposed. No one would say "between I and you." The preposition governs both of its objects, "you" and "me," in the objective case.

"H. C. S." Winifrede, W. Va.—"Is the following sentence correct: 'He went into ecstasies'? If not, what is?"

Following the analogy of "to go into hysterics," we can imagine such a sentence as you quote, and it would mean that he went into a state of rapturous emotion. It would be better, however, to employ the more usual phrase, "He went into ecstasy."

"A. L. R." "Will you kindly inform me if the following sentences are correct: (1) 'My dinner lies heavy on my stomach'; (2) 'It was not she'? (3) Please pronounce Hugo's 'Les Misérables'."

The two sentences are correct. *Les Misérables* is pronounced "lay mee'zer'abl'." The "c" as in "ere," the "a" as in "arm."

"J. A. B." Saltsburg, Pa.—"Please define the word 'rapprochement,' frequently used in diplomacy."

Rapprochement is a French word meaning "a drawing together or reconciliation." It is used to indicate the coming to a better understanding by nations.



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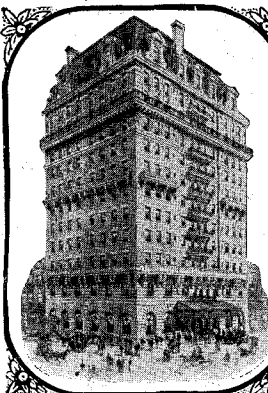
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